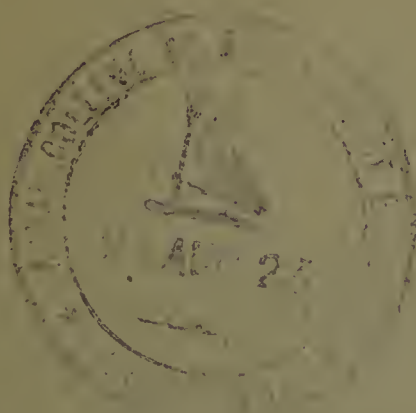


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MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, EGYPT.

Department of Public Health Annual Report for 1921.



Government Press, Cairo, 1923.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1921.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.



The question of the reorganization of the Health Services of the country, which has been under consideration for some time, has been delayed to some extent by the derangements which have resulted from the recent political vicissitudes through which the Government of the country has passed. A decision upon this question is, therefore, still pending, but the general recommendations, put forward by the Cadre Commission in its report on conditions of Government service generally, have foreseen the necessity for some reorganization as regards Health Administration and have been based upon a modification of the scheme originally proposed by the Government Commission which was convened in the beginning of 1918 to advise on the future organization and work of the Department of Public Health. The details of application of this modified scheme have now been worked out and put forward for consideration.

During the past few years, evidence has shown itself of a progressive and serious increase in the number of persons in this country who are gradually becoming addicted to a habitual use of narcotic and stupefacient drugs. This appears to be particularly the case as regards cocaine, and proposals have been put forward by the Public Health authorities with the object of dealing with the position. As a first step in this direction, it has been considered advisable to institute a more stringent control over the importation and exportation of stupefacient drugs and to this end legal enactments have been drafted and are at present under consideration, prohibiting all importation and exportation of drugs of this nature except by special licence for each consignment which will only be granted when the Health Authorities have been satisfied that the drugs in question are required for legitimate medicinal purposes. This, combined with certain readjustments of the measures of control over the internal traffic in these drugs, will, it is hoped, to some extent, improve the position, but the whole question can only be adequately dealt with when circumstances will permit of the enactment of laws equally applicable to foreigners and natives which will provide a sufficiently deterrent punishment for illicit trafficking in such drugs.

During the year, a non-Egyptian doctor was deported for abusing his privileged position to facilitate traffic in cocaine.

The budgetary provision for the Health Services of this country for 1921-1922 was L.E. 742,839, as compared with L.E. 720,425 in 1920-1921. This does not include the grants for repairs and new buildings which, as was the case last year, are now shown in the budget of the Ministry of Public Works.

The increased supervision over unhealthy, noxious, and dangerous establishments which has been rendered possible by the arrangements referred to in my last Report is being gradually extended and 135 Ministerial *Arrêtés*, laying down additional measures to improve the sanitary conditions of various establishments, have been drawn up by the Department of Public Health during 1921, as compared with ninety in 1920 and seventy-nine in 1919. This increase has been due to the more careful and regular inspections which have been rendered possible by the arrangements now in force and which have resulted in a considerably greater improvement in the general sanitary condition of existing establishments than is actually indicated by the number of *arrêtés* put into force, as it has been the policy of the Administration to have recourse to a legal imposition of whatever additional measures are required in individual cases only when it has been found impossible to persuade the owner of the establishment to carry out the necessary alterations without this. During the year, 478 applications were received for new licences for the more important establishments enumerated in Schedule I of the Law as compared with 263 in the previous year. From the apparent total increase of 215 there should, however, be deducted, in making a comparison, 118 applications for licences for public bakeries which during the year were transferred from Class II to Class I of the Schedule.

The total number of controlled establishments actually existing in the country at the end of 1921 was 50,487, of which 4,208 were establishments of Class I, 39,871 of Class II, and 6,408 of Class III, as compared with 4,279, 36,999, and 6,072, for Classes I, II, and III, respectively in the previous year.

Twenty-nine new cemeteries were established in 1921 and eight existing cemeteries were enlarged. Five were partially or totally condemned and twenty-two passed out of use. Definite limits were laid down during the year for 292 of the older cemeteries and the boundaries assigned to these indicated by pillars. During the year, permission was given in four cases for burial in private tombs outside decreed cemeteries. Five hundred and thirty-eight cases of alleged encroachment on cemetery lands were examined during the year. Legal action was taken in fifteen cases. In nine of these, the decision was in favour of the Government and in six an adverse judgment was given. In 113 cases the evidence was insufficient for further action or the case was capable of a private adjustment. Four hundred and ten cases remained under consideration at the end of the year.

During the year, action was taken under Law No. 5 of 1914 for the enforcement of drainage or filling in in the case of 110 privately-owned ponds of stagnant water or marsh land covering an aggregate area of approximately 140 acres. Twenty-eight similar ponds of a total area of 36,915 square metres existing on Government lands were filled in.

Action was taken in 1921 in the case of 1,151 private mosques, as a result of the unsatisfactory conditions of their ablution and drainage systems. Of these, sixty-two were opened for use after repair, 651 are actually under repair, whilst 438 have been closed owing to failure to take the necessary steps to rectify the condition complained of. In the case of two private mosques, new ablution and drainage systems were installed during the year and the mosques opened for use. A sum of L.E. 2,500 was allotted in the 1921–1922 budget for the sanitation of the mosques appertaining to the Ministry of Waqfs. In the case of ten of these mosques, plans and estimates for sanitary installations were approved in 1921, and the work is now in progress. The sanitary installations of eleven of the mosques belonging to the Ministry of Waqfs for which plans were approved in 1920 were completed and opened during the year.

No new slaughter-houses were opened during the year. In the case of three villages where no slaughter-houses existed, sites for the slaughtering of animals for food were fixed by the Department of Public Health.

The number of prostitutes registered in Egypt in 1921 was 6,369. The number of examinations of these made during the year was 169,484. Diseased conditions were found at 6,349 of the examinations of registered prostitutes, 985 being cases of syphilis, 4,522 of gonorrhœa, and 842 of other venereal diseases. During the year there were 7,632 admissions to Government hospitals of prostitutes suffering from venereal diseases. Of these admissions, 1,769 were for syphilis, 4,803 for gonorrhœa, and 1,058 for other diseases.

During the year, 64,580 medico-legal examinations of injured persons were carried out by the Medical Officers of the Department of Public Health. Of these, 12,920 were accidental injuries and 51,660 were criminal cases. Death occurred in the case of 5,705 of the injured persons and was the result of criminally inflicted injuries in 1,765 cases.

The position as regards the provision of hospitals for the treatment of the sick poor remains the same as last year. Government hospitals now exist in the chief towns of the various provinces, but these do not afford adequate relief for the sick in the more remote districts and should be supplemented by the provision of a smaller type of hospital in each district or markaz. A general provision of such by the State, however, would impose too great a financial burden upon the Government, and this local need must fall to be met by local effort. As mentioned in my last report, evidence of an increasing public interest in the provision of hospital treatment for the poor is shown by the readiness of the prominent residents in many localities to aid in the provision of hospitals by donations of land and money and by assistance in the collection of funds for the erection and upkeep of these. The existing economic and political conditions have stood in the way of full advantage being taken of the interest thus shown, but it is in this direction that a solution of the problem of the provision of adequate sick relief to the poor throughout the country is most likely to be found.

Cairo, a city of three-quarters of a million inhabitants, is still without a lying-in hospital, but a Maternity Section has been added to Qasr el 'Aini Hospital where the poorer women of the city can be attended to, and where suitable provision can be made for the practical instruction of Egyptian women who are desirous of taking up the profession of midwifery.

In view of the high standard of medical treatment now provided in the Government hospitals, the provision made for the nursing of the sick leaves much to be desired. The existing attendants are, generally speaking, drawn from a low class and are ignorant, lacking in intelligence, and consequently incapable of being properly trained, with the result that they have no adequate conception of their responsibilities towards the sick. An attempt has been made to improve matters by the appointment of English nursing

sisters to supervise the nursing, but this is not altogether satisfactory, and the real solution of the difficulty must be found in the provision of a higher grade of Egyptian attendant. The present pay of hospital attendants is insufficient to attract a satisfactory class of employee. In order that recruits may be drawn from a more intelligent and educated source, it will be necessary to offer a scale of pay considerably above that at present given. Experiments in this direction are being made at the Government hospital at 'Abbasiya where a certain number of high class male and female attendants are engaged as probationers at an improved rate of pay which is further increased at the end of the first year and again at the end of the second on passing an intermediate and a final examination in nursing.

The number of in-patients treated in Government hospitals in 1921 was less than in the previous year, there having been only 57,901 admissions in 1921 as compared with 62,493 in the previous year. The number of out-patients was, however, greater, and 285,983 out-patients were treated in Government hospitals in 1921, as compared with 274,557 in 1920. The hospital returns show a progressively increasing number of operations, there having been 17,370 in 1921, as against 12,797 in 1920 and 9,051 in 1919.

The cost of maintenance in 1921 was L.E. 242,482, as compared with L.E. 230,612 in 1920. The average cost of upkeep for each bed during 1921 was L.E. 59.041 milliemes as against L.E. 56.370 milliemes in 1920, whilst the average daily cost per patient was 251 milliemes as compared with a cost per patient in 1920 of 246 milliemes. Hospital receipts were L.E. 15,299 in 1921, as compared with L.E. 15,938 in 1920 and L.E. 18,097 in 1919.

The special Anthelmintic Annexes previously established in connection with Qasr el Aini, Qalyûb, Benha, and Mansûra General Hospitals for the free treatment of out-patients suffering from ankylostoma, bilharzia, and other worm infections, continued to function. A similar annex in connection with the Tanta General Hospital was opened during the year. In these annexes, 142,492 cases received treatment during the year, 31,314 being cases of ankylostoma infection and 111,030 of bilharzia. In addition, 3,581 ankylostoma and 9,890 bilharzia cases were treated in the Government General Hospitals during the year.

A travelling Anthelmintic Hospital has just been established at Shebîn el Kôm by the Provincial Council of Minufiyya Province, and it is to be hoped that the good example of this Council will be followed by the local institution of similar establishments in other provincial centres.

The twelve Children's Dispensaries in the provinces worked steadily throughout the year, *i.e.* at Damanhûr, Tanta, Mansûra, Zagazig, Shebîn el Kôm, Port Said, Gîza, Faiyûm, Beni Suef, Beba, Wasta, and Minya. Their work as Infant Welfare Centres is bearing fruit, but progress is necessarily slow on account of the primitive housing conditions still prevailing throughout the country. The lack of a proper water supply, the absence of any system of sanitation, the mud brick homes of the fellaheen, must all be borne in mind when judging results, since such adverse conditions necessarily must seriously handicap the efforts of the dispensary matrons to instruct the mothers in clean methods. Not until each town and village can be provided with a proper water supply and a satisfactory sanitary system can one expect the higher standard of cleanliness which is aimed at.

Nevertheless, there is a noticeable difference in this respect, evidenced in the case of both mothers and children attending the older dispensaries, where daily teaching has been given over a long period of years, and the value of these dispensaries from this educational point of view alone, is very great.

It is also a matter for congratulation that the local medical practitioners are in many cases taking an increasing interest in the work of the dispensaries, and at some dispensaries attend daily and give valuable help in the more difficult cases.

The total number of attendances at the Children's Dispensaries in 1921 was 379,955, and the number of children receiving treatment 78,819.

In Cairo, useful work is carried out by charitable committees in the Mohamed Ali Dispensary at Abdîn and in the Lady Cromer's Dispensaries at Manshîya and Madbûli. The last named is a commodious new building finished this year and situated on the borders of the Bulâq District.

The Maternity Schools for the training of the local midwives established at Damanhûr, Mansûra, Zagazig, Shebîn el Kôm, Faiyûm, Minya, Sohâg, and Tanta continued working during the year and steadily gained in popularity. At Zagazig an intern department (the first to be instituted in connection with these schools) was established during the year in an adjoining building. It comprises a large airy ward of six beds, operation room, and lecture room, with the usual annexes.

This was opened in January by H.H. the Sultan, when he visited the school, and has been much appreciated by patients from distant villages who, owing to abnormal conditions,

have been advised by their local midwives to seek the more skilled help which can be obtained at these schools. The number of such cases sent in time for further assistance is, it is satisfactory to record, tending to increase as the districts become gradually staffed by former pupils of the school, able to realize the need of further assistance when abnormal conditions are present.

There is increasingly less difficulty experienced in obtaining pupils for training than was the case formerly, and some schools have now even a waiting list. Candidates are even refused when there is already a sufficient number of trained midwives in the town or village to which they belong. Women from eighteen to thirty are usually selected. The younger women are more easily trained, and it is found that even a very young midwife will have the confidence of her patients should her mother or grandmother have been practising as a midwife before her. For this reason, young pupils are selected, whenever possible, from those families which have furnished village midwives in the past.

The total number of midwives trained in the Provincial Maternity Schools during the year was 160, as compared with 171 in 1920. Of these, seven failed to pass their examination. The decrease in the number under training was due to the closure of the Mansûra School in 1921 from July to December.

Two new matrons were appointed during the year. The schools carry out their work in close co-operation with the Principal Medical Officers and Assistant Medical Officers of the Government hospitals and the local District Medical Officers who respond to the matrons' calls for help, when possible, in operative cases, and give systematic courses of lectures each term to the pupils on infectious disease, signs of death, etc.

Testimony is frequently given by private practitioners as to the cleaner methods and greater efficiency of the midwives trained in these schools as compared with Egyptian midwives otherwise trained.

The higher efficiency taught in these schools is maintained by frequent inspection of the work of the midwives in their villages. These inspections are made by English travelling inspecting sisters. During the year, 789 midwives were visited by these in the provinces of Beheira, Sharqîya, Gharbîya, Qalyubîya, Gîza, Faiyûm, Minya, Asyût, Gîrga, and Qena, and in the towns of Port Said, Suez, Luxor, and Aswân.

The number of maternity cases attended from the schools during the year was 4,742. Of these, 1,015 were abnormal and included one case of triplets, two Cæserian sections, and two craniotomies.

The matron and pupil midwives paid 48,107 visits to the patients in their homes during the year.

The valuable work carried out by the Ophthalmic Hospitals was continued during the year, and 113,000 new patients were treated in these, and over a million attendances of out-patients were recorded. The number of eye-operations performed was 65,000. In a country such as Egypt, where eye diseases are extremely prevalent and where over 95 per cent of the population are affected with chronic trachoma, the benefits conferred by these institutions are incalculable. During the year, 15,000 patients applied for treatment who have already become blind in one or both eyes. That the work is highly appreciated is shown by the fact that there are fifteen specially built Ophthalmic Hospitals in the fourteen provinces which, though maintained by the Government, have been erected and equipped by local effort. Two further hospitals also are in course of construction at Qena and Gîza. In addition to the ophthalmic benefits to the general population provided in these hospitals, a high standard of training is given therein to the Medical Officers of the Service, and it is satisfactory to record that the ophthalmic hospitals throughout the country are now entirely staffed by highly efficient Egyptian ophthalmic surgeons working under the British Director.

In connection with these hospitals, ophthalmic inspection and treatment of the pupils in Government schools forms an important feature of the work of the Ophthalmic Section of the Department of Public Health.

The diminished incidence in the principal infectious diseases in 1920, to which allusion was made in my previous report, has been repeated to an even greater extent during the year under review. The reduction has been most marked in the case of smallpox, typhus fever, and relapsing fever, of which diseases only 92, 4,476, and 1,217 cases respectively were recorded for the whole country in 1921, as compared with 3,004, 13,279, and 2,876 cases of each of these diseases in the previous year. The smallpox figures are the lowest on record for this disease, and the greatly diminished incidence is largely to be ascribed to the vaccination campaign which, begun in 1919, was completed only in 1921, and during the course of which a total of six million persons were revaccinated. The favourable position with respect to the occurrence of infectious disease generally in the country is

in large part the result of improved methods of control, which are gradually showing their effects in a general tendency towards a progressive reduction of cases.

In my report of last year, reference was made to the dangers attending the use of shaving brushes imported from Japan which, investigations had shown, were largely infected with anthrax. The measures then in force were found to be insufficient to give reasonable security, and during the year the Department of Public Health found it necessary to have an *arrêté* issued definitely prohibiting all importation of shaving brushes manufactured in Japan. Since the imposition of this embargo, there has been evidence that a serious effort is being made by the Japanese authorities to deal with the source of danger, and it is probable that in the near future it may be possible to moderate the stringency of the measures now in force.

During the year, the occurrence in the country of several cases of Encephalitis Lethargica rendered it necessary to include this disease in the schedule of Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

No unusual occurrence of malaria was noted during 1921. It is a matter for congratulation that in spite of the introduction of a considerable measure of infection through the movements of troops during the war, there has been, so far, no obvious spread of the disease in the country. In this respect, it has been fortunate in having had a series of very moderate Nile floods, resulting in a diminished prevalence of the malaria-bearing mosquito. The position as regards malarial prevalence, however, requires careful watching, and this more especially since the employment of large numbers of Egyptian labourers on works in the Sudan has undoubtedly increased the possibilities of a dissemination of the infection. For the purpose of minimizing as far as possible the risks from this source, certain measures of precaution have been adopted in agreement with the Sudan Government.

The valuable work carried out by the anti-malarial Commission has been continued during the year, though the money grant assigned to it in 1921, to be expended on major works, had been cut down to about a third of the normal amount owing to the financial stringency. In consequence, new works had to be confined to those districts in which they were most urgently required, namely, Dirr—which was seriously infected in 1919—Shellal, Kharga Oasis, Siwa, and the Faiyûn. Certain works, also, which had been commenced in the town of Zagazig in 1920, were completed during the year.

For the destruction of mosquito larvæ, 160 ponds and over 700 wells were stocked with fish.

During the year, 114,553 passengers and immigrants from countries infected or suspected to be infected with cholera landed in Egypt. Measures of control and observation at their destinations were taken in the case of 106,323 of these, or 92·8 per cent. The number of persons, therefore, who were lost sight of before completing their periods of observation was 8,230, a notable increase upon the proportion of such hitherto obtaining. This is to be attributed to the large number of Palestinian emigrants who, disembarking at one of the Egyptian ports, proceed almost directly to Palestine without any notification of their departure and who appear therefore as untraced persons in the returns of this control.

The number of pilgrims from Egypt proceeding on the pilgrimage to Mecca in 1921 was 2,834. As usual all were vaccinated against cholera before their departure from Suez. The size of the pilgrimage, which during the war had become greatly reduced until in 1919 only 438 pilgrims left this country, is, therefore, slowly but progressively increasing, though it still falls far below the pre-war numbers which averaged annually 13,000 persons.

No undue prevalence of epidemic disease during the pilgrimage was reported from the Hedjaz, though a case of cholera in the person of a returning Egyptian pilgrim occurred at the Quarantine Station at Tor. The arrangements in force for the observation of returned Egyptian pilgrims at their homes were carried out as usual, and the stools of all those showing any intestinal symptoms bacteriologically examined. No further cases occurred.

In connection with the *regulation* prohibiting the landing in Egypt of non-Egyptian pilgrims returning from the Hedjaz to countries north of Suez, certain difficulties were experienced during the year. These arose mainly from the fact that the Governments concerned with such pilgrims had taken no steps to arrange shipping facilities for such of their nationals as were returning from the pilgrimage. The lack of such arrangements resulted in the receipt by the Public Health authorities of numerous requests from the various sources to agree to a suspension of the regulation. Obviously, however, if Egypt is to obtain a full measure of protection from her own arrangements, she can scarcely consent to the landing of parties of non-Egyptian pilgrims who, usually without means, merely trickle slowly through the country, where they constitute a floating and uncontrolled

population, exposing the general populace to the same dangers as the State, as far as its own pilgrims are concerned, is making every effort to avoid.

It is highly desirable, in the interests of an unhindered return of such non-Egyptian pilgrims, that the Governments concerned should foresee either the necessary arrangements for their direct sea transport or make such financial provision as will permit of their proper supervision while on Egyptian territory and of their repatriation at the earliest possible opportunity.

The Medical Officer in charge of the Mahmal escort in 1921 has reported that facilities for the hospitalization and treatment of sick pilgrims are practically non-existent in the Hedjaz, and that in consequence the stock of drugs which he had taken with him for the treatment of Egyptian pilgrims was exhausted on the return journey before he reached Jeddah. As regards this, the Egyptian Department of Public Health has under consideration at the present moment the whole question of the provision of a properly organized service for the treatment and hospitalization, during the pilgrimage, of the sick from amongst its own pilgrims, but the full benefit of a medical control furnished by a provision of this nature could only be possible if similar arrangements were made by other countries from which pilgrims proceed to the Hedjaz. A pilgrimage, controlled from each country of origin, on the lines of the existing Egyptian arrangements, and accompanied by a medical service provided by each Government for its own nationals, would do much to reduce the constant menace to the world's health resulting from the present unsatisfactory position.

The usual measures for the prevention of the return of Egyptian and other pilgrims by unauthorized land routes, with the object of avoiding quarantine, were again put in force in 1921, and desert patrols were maintained for this purpose in the Sinai Peninsula and on the Red Sea Coast. Twenty-one pilgrims were intercepted by the Sinai patrols. None were found by the patrols operating on the Red Sea littoral.

During the year, 327 authorizations were given to practise the medical or allied professions as compared with 376 during 1920. Of the persons licensed, 197 were doctors, thirty-two were pharmacists, ten assistant pharmacists, nine veterinary surgeons, thirty-three certificated midwives, six dentists with registrable qualifications, and forty persons, specially authorized to practise dentistry under the transitory section of the Dental Law mentioned in my last report, whose authorization had been delayed from last year pending certain inquiries which it was considered desirable to make. The number of midwives given above only includes those midwives who are registered on a regular certificate or diploma issued by a recognized institution. The provincial midwives or *dayas* are not included in this figure, but are registered separately. Of the 327 persons authorized as above, under the law regulating the practice of medicine and its allied branches, 207 were Egyptians and thirty-nine were Ottoman subjects, whilst eighty-one were foreigners of various nationalities.

During 1921, 11,165 persons were examined by the Central Medical Commission. Of these 5,527 were for admission into Government service, 4,034 were for sick leave, 1,445 for invaliding from the service, and 159 for various other reasons. The number of examinations carried out by the eighteen Provincial Medical Commissions was 15,167, of which 7,094 were examinations for admission into the service, 5,893 for sick leave, 1,488 for invaliding from the service, and 692 for various other reasons.

In addition, in connection with the work of these Commissions, 12,314 *Nizami* ghafîrs were examined by the District Medical Officers, either for admission to the service or for extensions of their periods of service. The work carried out by the Medical Commissions is rapidly increasing and now has become a very important part of Government service.

The amount of vaccine lymph issued from the Vaccine Institutes during 1921 was 2,094,115 doses. This represents a more normal issue than the previous year, when 10,098,720 doses were prepared and issued for the purpose of an extensive campaign of general revaccination, which was in that year carried out by the Epidemic Service of the Department of Public Health for the purpose of stamping out or reducing the continual occurrence of outbreaks of smallpox in Egypt.

In 1921, a total of 1,323 persons were treated in the Antirabic Institute. Three of the patients were treated for bites by rabid human beings and two were accidentally infected in the Laboratory. The bites were inflicted by divers animals, but dog bites furnished the bulk of the cases, there being 1,015 patients treated for bites by that animal. July, September, October, and November were the months in 1921 in which the numbers of cases were largest.

In the following pages will be found detailed reports on the work of the various Sections of the Administration.

I.—REPORT ON THE WORK OF SECTION I.

1.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The usual tables are appended :—

TABLE I.—ANNUAL GENERAL RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTERED IN EGYPT DURING THE YEAR 1921.

GOVERNORATES AND PROVINCES.	POPULATION CALCULATED.	BIRTHS.				DEATHS.			
		Egyptians	Foreigners.	Total.	Per Thousand	Egyptians.	Foreigners.	Total.	Per Thousand
GOVERNORATES.									
Cairo	765,200	35,113	679	35,792	46·8	23,075	583	23,663	30·9
Alexandria	449,300	18,460	1,509	19,969	44·4	12,109	941	13,050	29·0
Canal { Ismailia...	32,400	1,350	96	1,446	44·6	731	58	789	24·4
{ Port Said	79,800	3,069	235	3,304	41·4	1,668	180	1,888	23·2
Damietta	32,700	1,474	3	1,477	45·2	797	—	797	24·4
Suez	32,100	1,282	122	1,404	43·7	914	74	988	30·8
Eastern Desert Province	36,300	1,346	2	1,348	37·1	807	—	807	22·2
Western Desert Province	5,200	726	16	742	* 142·7	282	5	287	* 55·2
Sinai Province	4,300	397	1	398	* 92·6	241	1	242	* 56·3
TOTAL... ..	1,437,300	63,217	2,663	65,880	* 45·8	40,624	1,847	42,471	* 29·5
PROVINCES.									
Lower Egypt:—									
Beheira	925,900	33,899	2	33,901	36·6	23,148	4	23,152	25·0
Daqahliya	1,027,600	44,951	41	44,992	43·8	28,079	26	28,105	27·4
Gharbiya	1,704,400	70,919	41	70,96	41·6	47,932	40	47,972	28·1
Minûfiya	1,111,200	47,592	5	47,597	42·8	29,891	7	29,898	26·9
Qalyûbiya... ..	548,900	22,529	6	22,535	41·1	13,976	14	13,990	25·5
Sharqiya	963,900	37,969	25	37,994	39·4	23,481	26	23,507	24·4
TOTAL... ..	6,281,900	257,859	120	257,979	41·1	166,507	117	166,624	26·5
Upper Egypt:—									
Asyût	1,044,200	47,600	6	47,606	45·6	25,357	5	25,362	24·3
Aswân	257,400	7,892	2	7,894	30·7	5,858	4	5,862	22·8
Beni Suef... ..	489,900	21,065	5	21,070	43·0	10,389	5	10,394	21·2
Faiyûm	535,200	24,672	5	24,677	46·1	13,297	5	13,302	24·9
Girga... ..	919,100	38,099	2	38,101	41·5	18,818	1	18,819	20·5
Gîza	582,700	26,914	2	26,916	46·2	14,026	7	14,033	24·1
Minya	810,500	35,406	7	35,413	43·7	18,974	10	18,984	23·4
Qena	878,700	33,362	—	33,362	38·0	18,584	4	18,588	21·2
TOTAL... ..	5,517,700	235,010	29	235,039	42·6	125,303	41	125,344	22·7
GENERAL TOTAL {	13,236,900	556,086	2,812	558,898	42·3	332,434	2,005	334,439	25·3
	9,500								
	13,227,400								

* The high rates of births and deaths in the Western Desert and Sinai Provinces are presumably due to the unfavourable conditions under which the census was carried there in 1917. Their population was certainly underestimated.

TABLE II.—TOTAL POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND INFANT MORTALITY IN THE TWENTY PRINCIPAL TOWNS DURING THE YEAR 1921.

TOWNS.	Population estimated up to July 1, 1921.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.			INFANT MORTALITY.		PROPORTION PER CENT OF INFANT MORTALITY.				
		Egyptians.	Foreigners.	Total.	Per Thousand.	Egyptians.	Foreigners.	Total.	Per Thousand.	Deaths under 1 Year.		From 1-10 Years.		
										To Births.	To Deaths.			
GOVERNORATES.														
Cairo	765,200	35,113	679	35,792	46.8	23,075	588	23,663	30.9	7,756	6,550	21.7	32.8	27.7
Alexandria... ..	449,300	18,460	1,509	19,969	44.4	12,109	941	13,050	29.0	4,112	3,380	20.6	31.5	25.9
Ismailia { (Band.)	17,100	689	96	785	45.9	423	58	481	28.1	137	155	17.5	28.5	32.2
	15,300	661	—	661	43.2	308	—	308	20.1	74	106	11.2	24.0	34.4
Port Said	79,800	3,069	235	3,304	41.4	1,668	180	1,848	23.2	494	580	15.0	26.7	31.4
Damietta	32,700	1,474	3	1,477	45.2	797	—	797	24.4	236	233	16.0	29.6	29.2
Suez	32,100	1,282	122	1,404	43.7	914	74	988	30.8	274	245	19.5	27.7	24.8
PROVINCES.														
Lower Egypt :—														
Benha	19,000	681	6	687	36.2	410	4	414	21.8	139	94	20.2	33.6	22.7
Damanhûr	49,700	2,285	2	2,287	46.0	1,467	1	1,468	29.5	424	437	18.5	28.9	29.8
Mansûra... ..	50,700	2,151	41	2,191	43.2	1,407	21	1,428	28.2	399	384	18.2	27.9	26.9
Shibîn el Kôm	26,300	1,293	5	1,298	49.4	646	3	649	24.7	180	114	13.9	27.7	17.6
Tanta	75,800	3,493	36	3,529	46.6	2,231	17	2,248	29.7	606	645	17.2	27.0	28.7
Zagazig	41,800	1,837	25	1,862	44.5	1,100	16	1,116	26.7	311	300	16.7	27.9	26.9
Upper Egypt :—														
Asyût	52,100	2,426	6	2,432	46.7	1,483	2	1,485	28.5	551	381	22.7	37.1	25.7
Aswân	11,200	483	2	485	43.3	441	2	443	39.6	115	158	23.7	26.0	35.7
Beni Suef	32,700	1,528	5	1,533	46.9	1,201	4	1,205	36.9	378	389	24.7	31.4	32.3
Faiyûm	45,900	2,567	5	2,572	56.0	1,808	3	1,811	39.5	744	505	28.9	41.1	27.9
Giza	18,900	1,048	2	1,050	55.6	650	2	652	34.5	278	150	26.5	42.6	23.0
Minya	35,400	1,954	6	1,960	55.4	1,270	4	1,274	36.0	466	298	23.8	36.6	23.4
Qena	23,400	1,233	—	1,233	52.7	973	1	974	41.6	403	282	32.7	41.4	29.0
Shâg	21,100	1,090	1	1,091	51.7	778	1	779	36.9	241	229	22.1	30.9	29.4
TOTAL	1,895,500	84,817	2,786	87,603	46.2	55,159	1,922	57,081	30.1	18,318	15,615	20.9	32.1	27.4

2.—UNHEALTHY, INCONVENIENT AND DANGEROUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

In my report for 1920 I dealt fully with the reorganization which has taken place of the work performed by the Department of Public Health under the *Etablissements Insalubres* Law. This reorganization comprised the appointment of special overseers, the institution of special registers for *établissements insalubres*, the revision of the Health Division of the Schedule of *établissements insalubres*, the revision and reprint of the volume of "Model Conditions," and the revision of the instructions given to applicants for licences, etc., etc. There is nothing more to add in this connection this year except that depots and establishments for the sale of butter and butter substitutes have been added to the Health Division of the Schedule of *établissements insalubres* under Class II, Category A, by *Arrêté* of the Ministry of the Interior dated September 25, 1921, published in the *Journal Officiel* No. 87 dated October 3, 1921.

Work done during the Year.

The number of applications for licences for establishments falling under Class I dealt with during 1921 was 478, as compared with 263 in 1920, 141 in 1919, 194 in 1918, 203 in 1917, and 204 in 1916. This large increase in the number of applications during 1921 is partly due to the increased prosperity of the country and partly to the fact that public bakeries, for which there were 118 applications, have been transferred from Class II to Class I in the revised schedule.

A statistical table (Table III) showing in detail the types of Class I establishment for which licences were applied for in 1921 is attached.

The total number of Ministerial *Arrêtés* laying down additional conditions to improve the sanitary state of various existing establishments which were made use of by the Administration during 1921 was 135, as compared with 90 in 1920 and 79 in 1919. It should not, however, be presumed that this increase means that the sanitary condition of the existing establishments is on the down grade. It is really due to the more careful and constant inspection exercised by the Public Health Inspectors, Medical Officers, and Overseers of *établissements insalubres* (whose number was increased in the middle of 1920) in conformity with the instructions given to them by the Central Administration. The policy of the Administration is still to only have recourse to a Ministerial *Arrêté* as the last resort and always to try to persuade the owner of an establishment requiring repairs or alterations to carry these out of his own free will without using the machinery of the law to force him to do so. It can confidently be stated that the general sanitary condition of the existing establishments in most localities shows a marked improvement. A statistical table showing in detail the Ministerial *Arrêtés* dealt with in 1921 is attached (Table IV).

A general statistical table showing the numbers of all types of establishments licensed under the Health Division of the Schedule of *établissements insalubres* in the whole of Egypt, up to December 31, 1921, is also attached. It will be seen from this table that the number of Class I establishments is 4,208, Class II establishments 39,871, Class III establishments 6,408, and the total number of the three classes is 50,487. Although this table may be considered as more accurate than that given in last year's Report, it cannot yet be taken as absolutely accurate as there are probably a certain number of establishments not yet shown in the *établissements insalubres* registers. However, by means of constant inspection and by increasing the number of overseers it is hoped that this table will be, in a few years' time, an exact census of these establishments.

Overseers of Etablissements Insalubres.

The number of overseers of *établissements insalubres* remains the same as last year. The six more posts required to complete the programme and which were asked for in 1921–1922 budget have not yet been granted. They have consequently been reinserted in the proposals for next year's budget. These posts are intended to be allotted as follows: one each to Damietta, Gharbîya Province (2nd post), Gîza, and Aswân, and two Relief Posts at Central Administration. In addition to these six posts it will probably be necessary, owing to the increase in the work, to add to the number of overseers attached to Cairo City Inspectorate so as to be able to allot one overseer to each qism of the City.

Ministerial Arrêtés.

The following table gives details of the applications for licences for establishments falling under Class I of the Law of August 1904 (public and cattle markets included) which were dealt with in 1921.

TABLE III.—INCONVENIENT, UNHEALTHY, AND DANGEROUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENT.	Approved.	Refused.	Given up.	Under Consideration	TOTAL.
Aerated water factories	12	—	2	5	19
Sweetmeat factories... ..	18	2	6	6	32
Pastry and alimentary paste factories	17	1	3	4	25
Sugar-cane crushing factories	6	—	2	2	10
Molasses factories	2	—	—	—	2
Oil pressing mills	3	—	—	—	3
Oil pressing mills and sweetmeat factories...	1	—	—	—	1
Oil pressing, corn mill, and rice husking establishments	2	—	—	1	3
Rice husking establishments	15	—	4	1	20
Rice husking and corn mills	26	1	3	5	35
Butter factories	4	—	—	—	4
Cheese factories	2	—	2	—	4
Dairies	16	4	1	8	29
Dairies and cheese factories	1	1	—	—	2
Meat curing and preserving factories	—	—	1	1	2
Ice factories	3	—	—	1	4
Ice cream factories	2	—	—	2	4
Pastry establishments	1	—	—	—	1
Macaroni factories	1	—	—	—	1
Macaroni and corn mill factories	1	—	—	—	1
Beer-bottling establishments	—	—	1	—	1
Public bakeries... ..	78	2	16	22	118
Frying ovens	18	2	1	3	24
Bean cooking establishments... ..	4	—	1	2	7
Qosromill ovens	—	—	1	1	2
Fish <i>halaqas</i>	9	1	6	3	19
Soap factories	1	—	4	4	9
Cotton ginning mills	7	—	—	2	9
Public and swimming baths	7	—	2	2	11
Tanneries	4	—	1	4	9
Manure establishments	—	—	—	1	1
Sewage depots	4	—	—	1	5
Hospitals	1	—	—	—	1
Distilleries... ..	7	—	4	10	21
Indiarubber factories	1	—	—	—	1
Tobacco and cigarette factories	3	—	—	2	5
Flax scutching and rope factories	5	—	4	—	9
Candle factories	2	—	—	—	2
Butter and butter substitute factories	—	—	—	1	1
Depots for chemical products... ..	1	—	—	3	4
Public and cattle markets	9	5	—	3	17
TOTAL	294	19	65	100	478

The draft *arrêtés* laying down additional conditions for establishments possessing permits under the Law of August 23, 1904 (*Etablissements Insalubres*) were dealt with in 1921 as follows :—

TABLE IV.—MINISTERIAL “ARRÊTÉS.”

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENT.	Approved.	Refused.	Under Consideration	TOTAL.
<i>Alexandria :—</i>				
Public stables... ..	22	—	—	22
Bakeries	25	—	—	25
Butchers' shops	13	—	—	13
Grocers' shops	7	—	—	7
Public kitchens	7	—	—	7
Milk shops	2	—	—	2
Frying and roasting establishments	19	—	—	19
Sweetmeat factories	3	—	—	3
Dye Shops	2	—	—	2
Shops for sale of poultry	1	—	—	1
Cattle <i>zeribas</i>	3	—	—	3
Wood depots	1	—	—	1
Distilleries	1	—	—	1
Triperies	1	—	—	1
Pastry cook shops	2	—	—	2
Vegetable shops	1	—	—	1
Shops for the sale of <i>fesikh</i>	1	—	—	1
Alcohol depots	1	—	—	1
<i>Cairo :—</i>				
Public bakeries	1	—	—	1
<i>Bûza</i> factories	1	—	—	1
<i>Gharbîya Province :—</i>				
Public kitchens	1	—	—	1
Grocers' shops	1	—	—	1
Ironers	1	—	—	1
Public stables... ..	1	—	—	1
<i>Minûfiya Province :—</i>				
Potteries	1	—	—	1
Public baths	1	—	—	1
<i>Qalyûbiya Province :—</i>				
Public bakeries	2	—	—	2
Dye shops	1	—	—	1
<i>Daqahlîya Province :—</i>				
Cotton ginning mills	1	—	—	1
<i>Beheira Province :—</i>				
Public baths	1	—	—	1
Tanneries... ..	1	—	—	1
Skin stores	1	—	—	1
<i>Damietta :—</i>				
Tanneries... ..	—	1	—	1
Sweetmeat factories	—	1	—	1
Public bakeries	1	—	—	1
<i>Suez :—</i>				
Pastry cook shops	1	—	—	1
<i>Beni Suef Province :—</i>				
Lime kilns	—	1	—	1
<i>Faiyûm Province :—</i>				
Flour mill	—	—	1	1
<i>Asyût Province :—</i>				
Public bakeries	2	—	—	2
<i>Girga Province :—</i>				
Public bakeries	1	—	—	1
Dye shops	3	—	—	3
TOTAL	135	3	1	139

TABLE V.—“ETABLISSEMENTS INSALUBRES” OF CLASSES I, II,

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENT.	GOVERNORATES.																
	CAIRO.																
	Ezbekiya.	Abdin.	Babel Shariya.	Muski.	Gamaliya.	Sayed el Zeinab.	Darbel Ahmar.	Bulâq 1 and 2	Wailly.	Shubra.	Khalifa.	Old Cairo.	Zeitun.	Helwan.	Mina el Bassal.	El Labân.	El Attarin.
CLASS I.—Category A.																	
Aerated water factories	8	1	2	—	—	1	—	4	1	4	1	—	3	—	—	2	4
Preserved meat factories	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Natural butter factories	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	3	1	—	—	3
Butter substitute factories... ..	4	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Milk bottling and canning establishments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheese factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar refineries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food markets	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Wholesale fish markets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fessikh factories... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—
Fish preserving factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ovens and bakeries	44	18	65	34	44	77	65	55	47	28	51	15	11	8	55	45	66
Sweetmeat factories	4	7	12	20	—	9	7	17	—	3	6	2	1	4	—	6	12
Vegetable and fruit preserving factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dairies (sale of milk, etc.)... ..	18	15	4	3	6	22	4	1	11	7	9	—	8	5	5	4	39
Ice cream factories and depots... ..	4	4	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2
Pastry and alimentary paste factories ...	16	6	24	14	1	10	3	13	5	2	2	3	2	1	9	25	34
Sugar-cane factories, etc., by mechanical motor	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Starch factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Breweries and beer factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beer bottling establishments	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Alcohol factories... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Distilleries	1	—	7	11	10	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	10
Slaughter-houses... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Ice factories... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cold storage establishments	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Asphalt and bitumen factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Match factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Public baths... ..	1	2	5	2	11	8	15	6	1	—	6	1	—	2	2	2	2
Cotton ginning factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rice husking factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hospitals	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Crematoria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Embalming establishments (human bodies)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiarubber factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Candle, tallow, and soap factories	9	—	3	—	10	—	—	4	2	7	—	3	—	—	2	12	—
Tanneries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	16	—	—
Mineral acids and chemical prod. factories	—	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Depots of chemical products, except mineral acids and chemical manures... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Sewage and refuse depots	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
Manufactories of manure from sewage, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Knackers' yards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Flax and hemp scutching and carding mills	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	1
Tobacco and cigarette factories	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	6	3
TOTAL CLASS I....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CLASS II.—Category A.																	
Groceries (<i>baqqals</i>)	528	245	280	245	492	403	485	427	285	345	236	151	177	167	219	234	395
Retail oil shops (vegetable oils)	23	1	18	18	28	14	—	64	1	—	23	33	10	10	1	6	—
Wholesale grocery depots	6	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Flour depots... ..	41	40	38	52	64	44	81	67	19	27	44	16	1	—	25	32	24
Vinegar factories... ..	—	—	1	1	—	5	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Public kitchens	59	22	16	35	57	24	17	13	11	11	10	4	7	8	16	33	53
Sugar-cane factories, etc., without motor	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Fessikh depots	1	—	—	—	—	—	17	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pickle (<i>turshy</i>) factories	—	1	7	—	1	1	3	3	2	—	4	3	—	—	1	4	—

AND III, LICENSED IN EGYPT UP TO DECEMBER 31, 1921.

ALEXANDRIA.										PROVINCES.													TOTAL.	
Moharrem Bey.	El Gumruk.	El Mina.	Karmûs.	El Raml and Hadra.	Maryût.	Manshiya.	Suez.	Damietta.	Port Said and Ismailia.	Beheira.	Gharbiya.	Daqahliya.	Sharqiya.	Minufiya.	Qalyûbiya.	Giza.	Faiyûm.	Beni Suef.	Minya.	Asyût.	Girga.	Qena.		Aswân.
—	1	—	2	1	—	2	5	—	10	3	6	6	9	5	2	—	2	3	4	7	1	2	1	103
—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	9	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	48
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	10	—	—	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	20
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
—	—	—	6	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	4	2	1	1	—	8	2	—	3	3	1	4	—	42
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	35
—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
14	67	—	99	40	—	30	50	48	116	56	127	83	48	22	25	40	9	16	93	28	6	19	16	1,780
1	17	—	16	1	—	20	—	5	13	25	80	29	43	34	10	30	2	3	14	3	7	3	—	466
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
1	6	—	7	18	—	20	—	—	7	—	7	—	3	—	5	14	2	—	2	1	4	—	—	258
2	—	—	—	1	—	20	6	—	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55
—	17	—	23	5	—	30	7	2	13	4	2	5	5	3	—	8	—	—	5	—	—	1	1	291
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	53	1	9	—	70
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
1	—	—	2	—	—	12	—	—	3	2	6	9	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	99
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	13	1	4	2	4	—	2	2	4	3	3	1	—	49
1	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	2	5	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	26
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	12
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
—	2	—	—	4	—	1	2	2	2	2	10	3	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	2	—	1	—	103
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	34	6	9	8	5	1	8	8	5	4	—	—	—	108
1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	27	—	18	19	55	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	141
7	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	1	—	2	5	—	3	2	5	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	46
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
12	1	—	12	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	17	3	1	1	—	—	21	—	1	19	2	2	—	82
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	6	30	—	—	6	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	67
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
4	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	6	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	37
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,208
78	331	—	357	297	—	315	230	140	454	1660	3174	1323	1576	1207	602	489	547	162	304	341	196	221	192	19,510
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	95	365	64	317	280	46	97	41	91	113	43	91	74	44	43	95	2,260
—	10	—	7	3	—	180	—	—	—	5	37	7	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	12	—	—	—	289
6	31	—	63	18	—	28	35	6	127	8	35	13	6	2	3	14	1	1	1	36	—	—	9	1,061
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
—	13	—	23	29	—	66	28	8	71	27	86	66	75	42	27	62	23	16	76	77	40	45	35	1,331
—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	9	97	5	446	—	570
—	5	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	12	15	16	2	4	—	2	12	11	2	—	—	—	122
—	3	—	2	—	—	2	2	3	2	—	7	6	—	—	2	5	—	3	2	12	1	1	—	83

AND III, LICENSED IN EGYPT UP TO DECEMBER 31, 1921 (continued).

ALEXANDRIA.										PROVINCES.														TOTAL.
Moharrem Bey.	El Gumruk.	El Mina.	Karmûs.	El Raml and Hadra.	Maryût.	Manshiya.	Suez.	Damietta.	Port Said and Ismailia	Beheira.	Gharbiya.	Daqahliya.	Sharqiya.	Minufiya.	Qalyûbiya.	Giza.	Faiyûm.	Beni Suef.	Minya.	Asyût.	Girga.	Qena.	Aswan.	
2	8	—	2	—	—	—	—	11	1	10	26	31	43	2	9	4	5	—	5	6	102	76	17	411
3	4	—	9	5	—	—	2	20	5	32	124	71	31	6	40	36	31	22	17	68	100	20	2	726
—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	1	6	21	—	18	7	—	—	1	4	5	9	12	6	—	125
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	8	—	5	3	—	2	2	4	—	2	—	1	3	—	—	44
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	13	1	5	8	8	2	5	9	15	7	—	4	—	118
1	8	—	14	3	—	14	4	18	8	169	390	219	338	596	184	367	196	398	530	275	304	183	13	4,499
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	10	—	37	92	55	76	125	9	37	16	45	82	50	37	70	5	840
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	6	—	8	—	—	—	2	8	—	14	3	—	1	52
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	51
—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	8	37	7	12	12	14	1	1	5	9	3	1	—	2	157
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	36	17	18	19	8	12	6	12	25	12	14	5	1	206
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	83
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	3	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
—	—	—	3	2	—	20	3	10	5	—	8	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	28	2	—	2	123
—	—	—	1	—	—	14	16	8	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	151
109	60	—	345	53	—	3	29	9	42	21	158	89	47	6	12	6	5	11	9	8	2	3	—	1,938
2	—	—	95	22	—	—	—	—	24	—	43	—	—	—	1	13	—	1	—	1	6	—	—	275
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	28	—	—	3	—	—	—	19	—	—	3	—	4	224
1	7	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	22
—	1	—	3	1	—	8	2	7	2	13	65	14	23	49	14	2	7	3	10	19	59	5	2	396
30	52	—	112	58	—	57	48	19	71	65	401	165	148	167	84	156	70	59	82	129	44	49	32	3,792
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	27	6	9	17	9	1	9	15	19	39	33	48	5	246
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39,871
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	9	22	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	40
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	9	—	10	—	—	—	10	2	—	—	33
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	25
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	9	—	—	20	—	6	—	—	—	—	5	46	—	98
17	20	—	33	55	—	18	25	11	48	17	124	48	45	36	20	31	23	22	47	51	23	31	14	1,537
2	5	—	19	9	—	5	8	3	7	—	15	4	8	5	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	213
3	23	—	41	27	—	83	21	13	53	73	363	136	123	134	134	136	72	86	125	234	112	149	28	2,917
—	6	—	6	9	—	18	—	9	6	5	7	19	2	1	3	4	—	1	4	1	14	9	7	175
1	1	—	1	6	—	14	6	—	8	1	5	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	3	—	198
14	30	—	68	45	—	85	25	20	41	27	90	63	51	4	19	—	24	6	12	17	6	15	—	1,123
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,408
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39,871
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,208
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50,487

3.—CEMETERIES AND PRIVATE TOMBS.

The outstanding features in the cemeteries work during 1921 were :—

(1) The preparation of a Draft Decree delimitating the Moslem Cemeteries in Cairo lying at the foot of Moqattam Hills.

(2) The preparation of a Draft Law instituting a special Committee to deal with the internal organization and maintenance of the Cairo Moslem Cemeteries.

Both this decree and law have been forwarded to the Council of Ministers for approval.

(3) The preparation of a Draft Law instituting special Committees in Towns and Bandars provided with Municipal or Local Commissions to be entrusted with the control and maintenance of Moslem Cemeteries and the reorganization of the duties and discipline of grave diggers and undertakers.

This law is now in the hands of the Contentieux for examination.

The attached tables show the work done during 1921 in connection with newly created cemeteries or additions to existing cemeteries ; special authorizations given by the Department during 1921 for burial in private tombs not situated within cemeteries ; Cases of encroachments on cemetery land dealt with by legal action.

TABLE VI.—(a) WORK DONE IN CONNECTION WITH CEMETERIES DURING 1921.

GOVERNORATES AND PROVINCES.	NEW CEMETERIES.				OLD CEMETERIES.					
	Establishment.	Enlargement.	Roads for Cemeteries.	Cases under Consideration.	Surrounded by Pillars.	Authorized.	Portion Condemned.	Condemned.	DISAFFECTED.	
									Already disaffected.	Under disaffection
GOVERNORATES.										
Cairo	1	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suez	3	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port-Said	6	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
PROVINCES.										
Gharbîya	3	—	2	129	72	17	—	1	4	16
Beheira	1	1	1	60	85	19	1	2	1	2
Minûfiya	3	1	—	68	2	2	—	—	3	14
Sharqîya	3	1	—	59	35	—	—	1	1	6
Daqahliya	2	2	1	28	8	1	—	—	3	8
Qalyûbiya	—	1	—	35	—	—	—	—	6	5
Giza	2	—	—	20	—	1	—	—	—	4
Beni Suef	1	—	1	16	—	—	—	—	—	2
Faiyûm	—	—	—	28	26	—	—	—	1	4
Minya	3	1	2	28	—	—	—	—	—	2
Asyût	—	—	—	18	64	1	—	—	3	10
Girga	1	—	1	39	—	4	—	—	—	21
Qena	—	1	—	21	—	5	—	—	—	2
Aswân	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	3
TOTAL	29	8	8	593	292	50	1	4	22	99

TABLE VII.—SPECIAL AUTHORIZATIONS GIVEN BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH DURING 1921 FOR BURIAL IN PRIVATE TOMBS NOT SITUATED WITHIN CEMETERIES.

Provinces.	Number of Authorized Tombs.	Cases Under Con- sideration.
Beheira	—	1
Sharqîya... ..	1	2
Qalyûbiya	—	2
Daqahliya	1	—
Faiyûm	—	2
Minûfiya... ..	1	1
Minya	—	1
Gîza... ..	1	—
Gharbîya	—	2
TOTAL	4	11

Several other applications for private tombs were submitted to the Department and routine inquiries resulted in their refusal.

TABLE VIII.—LEGAL ACTIONS: ENCROACHMENTS ON CEMETERY LANDS DURING 1921.

GOVERNORATES AND PROVINCES.	Judgment in Government's Favour.	Judgment against Government.	Encroachments adjusted or not proved.	Cases under Consideration.
GOVERNORATES.				
Cairo... ..	—	—	—	8
Suez	—	—	—	1
Damietta	—	—	—	3
PROVINCES.				
Gharbîya... ..	1	2	20	79
Sharqîya	1	—	29	83
Qalyûbiya	—	—	7	22
Beheira	2	3	9	42
Daqahliya	—	—	6	36
Minûfiya	—	—	8	35
Beni Suef	—	1	—	10
Faiyûm	3	—	8	39
Giza	—	—	5	7
Girga	—	—	1	7
Asyût	1	—	2	11
Minya	1	—	5	14
Aswân	—	—	1	3
Qena... ..	—	—	12	10
TOTAL	9	6	113	410

4.—BIRKAS.

The Department of Public Health continued taking the necessary steps, during 1921, to enforce Law No. 5 of 1914 relating to the filling in or draining of such private *birkas* as constituted a danger to the public health. This law became applicable to foreigners by Law No. 18 of 1916.

The State Domains, as well as other Government Administrations concerned, have been requested to fill in or drain insanitary *birkas* on their property.

The number of private *birkas* inspected during 1921 and found to constitute a danger to public health to which consequently the said law was applied amounted to 110, covering an area of 140 feddâns.

TABLE IX.—NUMBER AND AREA OF GOVERNMENT *Birkas* FILLED IN DURING 1921.

PROVINCES.	Number of <i>Birkas</i> filled in.	TOTAL AREA.			
		Feddâns.	Qirâts.	Sahms.	Square Metres.
Gharbîya	3	—	21	—	3,676
Beheira	2	—	13	—	2,275
Sharqîya	5	—	19	2	3,340
Daqahliya	2	—	8	12	1,488
Minufiya	1	1	—	—	4,200
Qalyûbiya	1	—	9	—	1,575
Giza	2	—	16	—	2,801
Beni Suef	3	2	—	17	8,526
Minya... ..	4	1	10	12	6,039
Asyût	5	—	17	3	2,995
TOTAL	28	8	18	22	36,915

5.—MOSQUES.

(a) PRIVATE MOSQUES.

The following is a statement of the work which has been carried out in connection with the improvement of the ablution and drainage systems of private mosques throughout the country :—

	Cairo.	Provinces.	Total.
Ablution systems of private mosques newly constructed and opened for use	—	2	2
Ablution systems of old private mosques requiring repairs :—	—		
Number opened for use after repair	—	62	62
„ closed for want of repair	—	438	438
„ under repair	—	651	651

(b) MOSQUES BELONGING TO THE MINISTRY OF WAQFS.

A sum of L.E. 2,500 has been granted in 1921–1922 budget for the sanitation of mosques belonging to the Ministry of Waqfs. This sum represents the Government share of the cost of the sanitary installations for these mosques, some of which have already been finished and some of which are still under execution.

The following is a statement showing the work done in connection with these mosques up to end of 1921 :—

Plans and estimates of sanitary installations approved (work still in progress)	10
Sanitary installations approved in 1920 but work completed and drainage system opened in 1921	11

6.—SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND SLAUGHTERING SITES.

No new slaughter-houses were approved by the Administration during 1921.

Sites for the slaughter of animals for food, in villages where no slaughter-houses exist, were approved in the following villages :—

- Kôm el Nûr (Daqahliya).
- Sandabast (Gharbiya).
- Badrsein (Gîza).

7.—SEWAGE DÉPOTOIRS.

One sewage *dépotoir* was approved by the Administration during 1921 at Sohâg Bandar.

8.—PROSTITUTION.

The following tables indicate the places to which the Regulations regarding *Maisons de Tolérance* were applied and also certain information regarding the prostitutes examined during 1921.

TABLE X.—STATISTICS REGARDING EXAMINATION OF PROSTITUTES DURING 1921.

PLACE.								Number of Prostitutes.	Number of Examinations.	SICK OF		
										Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Other Diseases.
GOVERNORATES.												
Cairo	{	Natives ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,654	35,483	148	2,191	197
		Europeans ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	327	9,795	18	252	27
Alexandria ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1,481	46,653	206	315	338
Port Said ...	{	Natives ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	182	10,669	27	121	20
		Europeans ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	88	2,893	2	53	31
Ismailia ...	{	Natives ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	126	3,582	9	48	4
		Europeans ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	13	226	3	15	1
Suez ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	101	4,529	15	250	49
Damietta ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	2	85	1	1	1
PROVINCES.												
<i>Beheira</i> :—												
Damanhûr ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	194	4,544	44	65	8
Shubrakhît ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	8	284	1	—	—
<i>Gharbîya</i> :—												
Tanta ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	307	6,738	100	63	25
Disûq ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	26	525	4	5	—
Mahalla el Kubra...		...	...	...	...	...	...	64	1,977	1	3	5
Kafr el Zaiyât ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	48	1,048	6	5	1
<i>Minûfiya</i> :—												
Shibîn el Kôm ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	18	386	2	4	1
Minûf ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	10	425	1	—	—
<i>Sharqîya</i> :—												
Zagazig ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	180	2,009	38	114	17
Bilbeis ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	25	928	6	22	4
Faqûs ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	13	355	13	12	1
Ibrahimia ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	40	380	—	20	12
<i>Daqahlîya</i> :—												
Mansûra ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	176	4,667	80	96	—
Mît Ghamr ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	47	1,615	19	1	—
Simbillâwein ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	40	628	5	8	—
<i>Qalyûbiya</i> :—												
Benha ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	69	3,588	29	27	3
<i>Gîza</i> :—												
Gîza ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	40	849	1	2	—
Imbâba ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	33	1,198	4	18	2
<i>Faiyûm</i> :—												
Faiyûm ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	61	2,017	8	17	4
<i>Beni Suef</i> :—												
Beni Suef ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	71	2,268	25	63	2
<i>Minya</i> :—												
Minya ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	135	3,079	41	210	5
Beni Mazâr ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	35	1,509	3	19	—
<i>Asyût</i> :—												
Mallawi ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1,312	2	1	2
Asyût ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	156	1,862	45	182	1
Rôda ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	16	42	1	9	—
Manfalût ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	30	730	2	7	—
Abu Tig ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	55	48	7	37	—
<i>Girga</i> :—												
Sohâg ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	97	2,484	13	93	—
Tahta ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	25	506	1	1	2
Akhmîm... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	15	562	1	32	10
Girga ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	49	916	7	27	3
Balyâna ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	62	366	10	16	2
<i>Qena</i> :—												
Qena ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	76	1,491	11	35	2
Luxor ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	60	1,251	19	8	—
Qûs ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	5	160	—	25	—
Dishna ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	10	52	1	3	4
Nag ^c Hammâdi ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	43	1,119	2	6	5
Farshût ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	23	543	—	3	1
<i>Aswân</i> :—												
Aswân ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	10	508	3	17	2
TOTAL... ..								6,369	169,484	985	4,522	842

TABLE XI.—NUMBER OF PROSTITUTES TREATED IN GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS DURING 1921.

HOSPITALS.											Number of Prostitutes.	DISEASES.		
												Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Other Diseases.
Cairo	{	Hôd el Marsûd for Natives									3,581	913	2,418	250
		Lock Hospital for Europeans									332	21	284	27
Alexandria...	{	Lock Hospital for Natives									914	241	306	367
		Lock Hospital for Europeans... ..									484	84	146	254
Suez											314	15	250	49
Port Said											195	33	117	45
Damietta											3	1	1	1
Tanta											196	81	101	14
Damanhûr											117	44	65	8
Mansûra... ..											176	80	96	—
Zagazig											169	38	114	17
Shibîn el Kôm											7	2	4	1
Benha											59	29	27	3
Beni Suef											90	25	63	2
Faiyûm											29	8	17	4
Minya											256	41	210	5
Asyût											228	45	182	1
Sohâg											218	34	184	—
Qena											166	27	132	7
Isna... ..											76	4	71	1
Aswân											22	3	17	2
TOTAL											7,632	1,769	4,805	1,058

9.—MEDICO-LEGAL EXAMINATIONS AND REPORTS.

TABLE XII.—STATISTICS.

LOCALITY.	SLIGHT.		SERIOUS.		FATAL.		TOTAL.	
	Accident.	Criminal.	Accident.	Criminal.	Accident.	Criminal.	Accident.	Criminal.
GOVERNORATES.								
Cairo... ..	1,064	8,382	138	167	166	60	1,368	8,609
Alexandria... ..	1,219	2,897	327	217	317	198	1,863	3,312
Canal	192	873	31	15	55	4	278	892
Suez	38	343	2	5	19	—	59	348
Damietta	10	385	—	15	25	6	35	406
PROVINCES.								
<i>Lower Egypt :—</i>								
Beheira	291	2,583	129	303	304	137	724	3,023
Gharbîya	758	3,906	309	339	460	230	1,527	4,475
Minûfiya	261	3,828	220	228	286	87	767	4,143
Daqahlîya	285	2,718	155	103	277	66	717	2,887
Sharqîya... ..	338	2,347	201	186	319	87	858	2,620
Qalyûbiya	169	1,240	114	104	153	62	436	1,406
<i>Upper Egypt :—</i>								
Gîza... ..	185	1,836	121	200	208	126	514	2,162
Faiyûm	146	1,478	71	128	84	63	301	1,669
Beni Suef	277	2,055	73	196	75	86	425	2,337
Minya	104	2,023	148	318	195	132	447	2,473
Asyût	405	3,900	442	1,108	334	243	1,181	5,251
Girga	185	2,735	136	298	324	100	645	3,133
Qena	151	1,560	133	251	237	75	521	1,886
Aswân	95	531	57	91	102	6	254	628
TOTAL	6,173	45,620	2,807	4,272	3,940	1,768	12,920	51,660

II —REPORT ON THE WORK OF SECTION II.

1.—HOSPITALS.

New Works.—It is to be regretted that owing to lack of funds, much of the building programme, already so far behind, has had again to be postponed. The proposed new pavilion for Alexandria, the foundations of which were laid some years ago, still awaits completion. Work on the new hospital at Damietta has also been interrupted though the foundations have already been completed. Many other pressing requirements have similarly had to be postponed.

At Qena, L.E. 500 was raised by private subscription to supply the hospital with the electric plant necessary for lighting and for X-ray work. A further amount, however, is required to cover the cost, and until it has been possible to provide the additional sum required, it will be necessary to postpone the installation.

The following new buildings and extensions have been completed :—

- (1) An infectious block of two pavilions (fifty beds) at Suez Hospital.
- (2) A house for nursing sisters at the Port Said Infectious Hospital.
- (3) The extension of the nursing sisters' residence at Abbassia Fever Hospital.
- (4) New quarters for eight assistant nurses and three *hakimas* at Abbassia Fever Hospital.
- (5) Quarters for three nursing sisters at Zagazig Hospital.
- (6) An out-patient section at Damanhûr Hospital.
- (7) Remodelling of the drainage system of Asyût Hospital.

General.—The number of in-patients treated in the Government hospitals during the year is less than in 1920. The number of out-patients receiving treatment is, however, greater, and a larger number of operations were performed as compared with the previous year. The following shows the comparative figures for 1920 and 1921 :—

	1920	1921	Increase or Decrease.
Number of in-patients... ..	62,493	57,901	— 4,592
Number of out-patients	274,557	285,983	+11,426
Number of operations... ..	12,797	17,370	+ 4,573

X-rays.—Alexandria, Suez, Port Said, Zagazig, Tanta, Damahûr, Benha, Mansûra, Qaliyûb, Qas el 'Aini, Beni Suef, and Asyût Hospitals are now equipped with X-ray apparatus. Difficulties of upkeep during the war resulted in some deterioration in the older installations and on the report of the expert of the Physical Department, Ministry of Public Works, it has been necessary to stop the further use of some of the apparatus pending repairs and the provision of the necessary new material to replace worn parts. It is hoped, however, that in the near future the X-ray installations of all the hospitals will again be in satisfactory working order.

Treatment of Prostitutes in Government Hospitals.—The present system of admitting prostitutes suffering from venereal disease to general hospitals for treatment is not altogether satisfactory. In most of the hospitals these are treated in special sections, but in some they are accommodated in special wards in the general hospital and sometimes, owing to want of space, it is necessary to treat them in the wards provided for other women patients.

These women are lawless, undisciplined, and most difficult to manage, and when the hospitals are near the streets, their presence as inmates leads occasionally to a congregation of their friends outside who call to them over the walls and often attempt to pass in wines, spirits, unsuitable food, and money. Such a state of things is objectionable to the other patients and tends to relax the general discipline of the hospitals. It would be better if suitable accommodation for these women were provided in special hospitals and the space now occupied by them in the general hospitals used for more legitimate hospital cases.

Qasr el Aini and Alexandria Hospitals.—The detailed work of these two large Government hospitals will be found in the special reports which are appended.

Ankylostoma and Bilharzia.—In the month of July 1921 an Anthelmintic Annex in connection with the General Hospital was opened at Tanta.

Similar annexes have already been attached to the General Hospitals of Mansûra, Benha, and Qalyûb, and a special out-patients section for the treatment of patients suffering from these diseases exists at Qasr el Aini Hospital.

Besides such special treatment centres, ankylostoma and bilharzia patients are treated in all the general hospitals.

The number of patients treated in each annex and in each general hospital is shown in Tables XIII and XIV.

Owing to the prevalence of these diseases in Egypt, it is most desirable, should the necessary funds be forthcoming, that anthelmintic annexes should be added to all general hospitals.

The Provincial Council of Minufiyya have established a travelling anthelmintic hospital at Shibîn el Kôm, and it is hoped that other Provincial Councils will follow their example.

While there is no doubt that these treatment centres are doing a considerable amount of good, still the results are not as satisfactory as one would wish, mainly due to the irregular attendance of patients, a considerable percentage failing to return for a full course of treatment.

Appended to the report of this Section will be found in Tables XV to XXII complete statistical details of the work carried out in the Government hospitals generally. Special statistical tables for Qasr el Aini and Alexandria will be found accompanying the previously mentioned special reports of these hospitals which have been appended to this Section.

TABLE XIII.—NUMBER OF PATIENTS EXAMINED AND TREATED AT THE ANKYLOSTOMA AND BILHARZIA ANNEXES FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1921.

HOSPITALS.	ANKYLOSTOMA PATIENTS						BILHARZIA PATIENTS.							
	Examined for Ova.				Treatment given.		Examination for living Ova.						Treatment Number of Patients.	
	New Cases.		Old Cases.				New Cases.		End of 4 weeks.		After 3 Months.		Total treated.	Average Number of treatment.
	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	New.	Old.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.		
Mansûra ...	1,647	398	5,329	838	1,995	5,995	3,866	213	336	847	16	73	26,622	6·8
Tanta* ...	1,360	413	41	103	1,695	1,443	5,000	204	217	286	22	28	32,929	6·6
Benha ...	4,808	1,217	468	702	6,085	6,307	5,008	852	167	358	30	27	31,039	6·2
Qalyûb ...	3,128	165	3,843	233	3,297	4,077	2,726	89	74	63	11	—	16,800	6·2
TOTAL ...	10,943	2,193	9,681	1,876	13,062	17,922	16,600	1,358	794	1,554	79	128	107,390	—

* Tanta Hospital worked from July 1, 1921.

TABLE XIV.—ANKYLOSTOMA AND BILHARZIA CASES TREATED IN GENERAL HOSPITALS DURING 1921.

HOSPITALS.	ANKYLOSTOMA CASES.		BILHARZIA CASES.	
	Number of Patients.		Number of Patients.	
	In-Patients.	Out-Patients.	In-Patients.	Out-Patients.
Qasr el 'Aini	—	568	—	4,188
Alexandria	36	—	182	388
Suez	31	—	136	93
Port Said	25	—	80	—
Damietta	68	12	257	204
Damanhûr	37	2	102	3
Mansûra	33	—	175	—
Tanta	—	—	70	303
Zagazig	33	50	153	133
Shibîn el Kom	45	1,013	70	426
Benha	295	—	388	—
Qalyûb	5	—	5	—
Beni Suef	12	71	101	701
Faiyûm	87	—	319	731
Minya	26	—	36	65
Asyût	120	—	328	215
Sohâg	68	—	22	—
Qena	807	—	105	—
Isna	30	—	28	—
Aswân... ..	17	—	32	59
TOTAL	1,765	1,816	2,381	7,509

TABLE XV.—COMPARATIVE GENERAL STATISTICS.

	1920	1921	Increase or Decrease.
Number of hospitals	24	24	—
„ beds	4,091	4,021	— 70
„ in-patients treated	62,493	60,312	— 2,181
Of which voluntary patients... ..	34,074	31,522	— 3,552
Death-rate for in-patients per cent	6·433	5·706	— 0·727
Number of days of treatment	936,239	884,360	— 51,879
„ new out-patients	274,557	285,983	+ 11,426
„ out-patients' visits	578,789	679,119	+ 90,330
Major operations	12,797	17,370	+ 4,573
Cost of upkeep L.E.	230,612·232	235,340·520	+ 4,728·288
Receipts... .. „	15,938·012	13,580·661	— 2,357·351

TABLE XVI.—COMPARATIVE DETAILED STATISTICS.

YEAR.	Number of Beds.	Number of In-Patients.	Number of Days of Treatment.	Number of New Out-Patients.	Number of Out-Patients' Visits.	Total Cost of Maintenance.		Cost per Bed per Annum.		Cost per Patient per Day.
						L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	
1908	2,263	31,802	556,543	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1909	2,491	34,221	598,539	144,509	353,409	—	—	—	—	—
1910	2,385	35,065	579,796	152,733	312,152	—	—	—	—	—
1911	2,385	37,018	621,350	173,401	385,062	—	—	—	—	—
1912	2,346	38,887	614,921	192,227	424,707	77,992	867	33	245	127
1913	2,409	42,794	627,813	207,882	417,845	83,698	539	34	744	133
1914	2,485	44,914	681,680	179,338	346,673	92,189	050	37	098	135
1915	3,320	50,483	858,878	152,329	340,774	114,843	117	34	591	134
1916	3,825	55,489	946,557	178,788	392,961	123,379	860	32	256	130
1917	3,872	56,289	871,228	209,909	471,742	114,591	683	29	595	131
1918	4,543	75,002	1,117,791	215,417	436,035	166,218	433	36	588	149
1919	4,592	64,704	1,021,498	219,573	402,996	183,141	974	39	883	179
1920	4,091	62,493	936,239	274,557	578,789	230,612	232	56	370	246
1921	4,021	57,901	884,360	285,983	679,119	235,340	520	58	527	266

TABLE XVII.—HOSPITAL RECEIPTS DURING 1921.

HOSPITALS.	IN-PATIENTS FEES.										OUT-PATIENTS FEES.					Total Receipts																
	First Class.		Second Class.		Special Class.*	Third Class.					Total	40 Milliemes.	20 Milliemes.	10 Milliemes.	5 Milliemes.		Total.															
	400 Milliemes.		300 Milliemes.			200 * Milliemes.	40 Milliemes.	30 Milliemes.	20 Milliemes.	10 Milliemes.								Other Rates.														
	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.		M.															
	* 325	600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—														
Abbâsiya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																
Qasr el 'Aini ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																
Alexandria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																
Suez ...	391	200	297	900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																
Hôd el Marsûd ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																
Asyût ...	30	570	—	—	298	400	291	400	4	320	24	640	20	150	—	—																
Port Said ...	422	800	632	200	—	—	199	720	—	—	29	013	6	210	—	—																
Mansûra ...	12	400	180	600	—	—	124	680	0	030	8	000	9	780	—	—																
Zagazig ...	3	600	—	—	100	400	236	800	—	—	6	420	7	251	—	—																
Tanta ...	7	200	—	—	108	400	186	600	—	—	10	920	6	450	—	—																
Minya ...	10	400	—	—	97	800	84	120	—	—	11	960	7	180	—	—																
Damanhûr ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	170	840	0	840	4	050	1	810	—	—																
Beni Suef ...	22	000	—	—	84	000	83	900	2	020	5	180	1	960	—	—																
Benha ...	—	—	—	—	20	200	206	310	—	—	8	180	4	690	—	—																
Shibîn el Kôm ...	—	—	—	—	36	600	257	320	1	050	7	080	3	170	—	—																
Sohâg ...	—	—	—	—	58	600	127	440	—	—	2	180	2	310	—	—																
Faiyûm ...	—	—	—	—	34	400	93	340	2	670	12	900	5	928	—	—																
Qena ...	—	—	—	—	71	200	353	720	—	—	0	160	0	610	—	—																
Damietta ...	—	—	—	—	10	800	83	050	—	—	1	720	0	080	—	—																
Qalyûb ...	—	—	—	—	63	000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																
Aswân ...	17	800	—	—	42	400	85	520	—	—	4	500	0	910	—	—																
Port Said Infectious	35	200	—	—	58	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																
Isna ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	560	0	030	0	160	0	080	—	—																
Tanta Infectious ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																
TOTAL ...	1,278	770	1,110	700	2,015	400	1,417	585	3,479	351	16	210	280	112	118	825	185	076	9,902	033	81	660	2,314	200	1,227	150	54	918	3,678	628	13,580	661

* These sums include full and half (children) rates.

TABLE XVIII.—PATIENTS AND COST, 1921.

HOSPITALS.	Number of Beds.	Number of In-patients.	Number of Days of 'Treatment.	Number of New Out-patients.	Number of Out- Patients' Visits.	Number of Operations.	COST OF UPKEEP.						Cost per Bed per Annum.		Cost per Patient per Day.		
							Rations, Equipment, etc.,		Salaries of Staff.		TOTAL.		L.E.	M.		L.E.	M.
							L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.					
Fever, 'Abbásiya (Cairo)...	900	1,983	29,289	—	—	—	11,600	163	13,914	678	25,514	841	28	350	871		
Qasr el 'Aini (Cairo)	550	12,174	207,631	106,622	291,405	5,106	37,153	367	13,692	529	50,845	896	92	447	245		
Alexandria ...	352	8,260	109,236	39,354	133,054	4,536	19,453	997	10,215	680	29,669	677	84	289	271		
Suez ...	314	2,483	24,802	7,178	9,991	267	7,625	863	5,246	838	12,872	701	40	996	519		
Hôd el Marsûd ...	300	3,581	67,904	210	5,091	—	4,820	099	1,036	736	5,856	835	19	523	86		
Asyût ...	185	2,967	15,411	9,487	12,412	908	2,937	000	2,919	835	5,856	835	31	658	380		
Port Saïd ...	166	2,821	44,918	14,043	27,676	446	10,391	998	5,429	215	15,821	213	95	309	352		
Mansûra ...	141	1,891	37,687	7,436	18,775	616	5,524	314	2,265	306	7,789	620	55	245	206		
Zagazig ...	120	2,065	33,960	8,405	9,266	579	6,537	697	3,499	689	10,037	386	83	645	295		
Tanta ...	113	2,044	36,485	8,365	22,840	753	5,168	320	2,601	897	7,770	217	68	763	213		
Minya ...	102	1,664	28,780	5,948	14,695	340	2,932	015	2,716	052	5,648	067	55	373	196		
Damanhûr ...	82	1,641	21,487	4,945	5,570	297	2,580	111	1,620	524	4,200	635	51	227	195		
Beni Suef ...	82	1,359	23,895	6,830	9,308	516	3,025	148	2,820	846	5,845	994	71	292	244		
Benha ...	75	1,317	25,187	6,364	11,637	186	3,550	220	2,297	892	5,848	112	77	975	232		
Shibîn el Kôm ...	74	1,907	25,044	7,948	11,584	303	3,484	744	1,520	200	5,004	944	67	634	200		
Sohâg ...	73	1,649	33,435	5,961	13,829	249	3,617	639	2,302	057	5,919	696	81	091	177		
Faiyûm ...	72	1,255	22,838	8,028	17,994	373	3,274	686	2,084	743	5,359	429	74	437	235		
Qena ...	70	2,505	36,451	7,092	11,269	677	3,146	506	3,327	566	6,474	072	92	486	177		
Damietta ...	58	1,126	17,792	10,051	20,710	237	2,889	893	2,064	363	4,954	256	85	418	278		
Qalyûb ...	54	1,247	15,283	12,916	22,497	580	2,068	038	1,470	701	3,538	739	65	532	232		
Aswân...	45	727	11,717	5,934	4,752	229	2,402	948	1,729	240	4,132	188	91	826	352		
Port Saïd Infectious	34	284	2,850	—	—	—	1,079	351	1,074	373	2,153	724	63	344	755		
Isna ...	31	590	8,468	3,866	4,764	172	1,593	698	907	538	2,501	236	80	685	295		
Tanta Infectious	28	361	3,810	—	—	—	842	875	881	332	1,724	207	61	579	452		
TOTAL	4,021	57,901	884,360	285,983	679,119	17,370	147,700	690	87,639	830	235,340	520	58	527	266		

TABLE XIX.—

SECTIONS.	Fever ‘Abbásiya.	Qasr el ‘Aini.	Alexandria.	Suez.	Hód el Marsúd.	Asyút.	Port Said.	Mansúra.	Zagazig.
<i>Medical :—</i>									
Alimentary :—									
Diseases of stomach	—	48	74	12	—	25	—	9	6
Tuber. peritonitis	—	41	19	3	—	—	10	1	2
Dysentery	—	106	166	93	—	27	50	6	16
Diarrhœa and enteritis	—	52	107	36	—	29	132	30	30
Liver	—	34	24	5	—	3	15	28	6
Other diseases	—	99	86	14	—	5	38	3	6
Respiratory ;—									
Pneumonia	26	73	72	25	—	19	30	4	20
Phthisis	—	229	159	19	—	2	79	6	7
Pleurisy	—	28	35	15	—	3	15	1	4
Other diseases	—	246	253	34	—	2	122	33	135
Circulatory :—									
Heart	—	243	85	28	—	2	37	—	10
Other diseases	—	13	45	3	—	—	2	4	—
Urinary :—									
Nephritis	—	103	60	42	—	26	33	13	5
Other diseases	—	68	139	6	—	2	23	25	57
Blood :—									
Spleen	—	175	62	4	—	2	5	—	17
Other diseases	—	82	47	3	—	—	46	—	5
Nervous :—									
Brain	—	187	9	4	—	—	21	—	1
Spinal cord	—	68	5	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other diseases	—	42	95	3	—	—	33	8	10
Constitutional :—									
Rheumatism	—	40	118	45	—	24	46	17	18
Diabetes	—	28	31	1	—	10	8	2	—
Senility	—	—	47	7	—	2	31	7	3
Debility	—	96	61	31	—	6	57	15	19
Parasitic :—									
Malaria	67	27	99	202	—	3	17	2	23
Ankylostomiasis	—	166	35	11	—	126	43	39	42
Filaria	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pellagra	—	119	1	11	—	13	11	47	22
Poisoning :—									
Alcohol	—	148	125	7	—	3	12	—	13
Other poisons	—	151	36	3	—	4	22	7	17
Lunatics	—	115	167	17	—	12	48	41	18
Other medical diseases	1,935	642	91	647	—	231	311	371	107
<i>Surgical :—</i>									
Fractures :—									
Simple	—	—	217	44	—	73	78	35	62
Compound	—	830	80	13	—	60	9	21	30
Tumours :—									
Malignant	—	—	39	5	—	26	2	1	4
Non-malignant	—	200	36	2	—	—	20	4	10
Traumatic injuries	—	—	785	43	—	588	182	244	339
Burns	—	206	157	52	—	40	45	15	30
Bilharziasis	—	52	193	28	—	254	93	187	163
Fistula in ano	—	28	120	10	—	35	40	33	49
Liver abscess	—	8	16	—	—	3	14	1	—
Hernia	—	314	288	47	—	124	102	47	68
Hæmorrhoids	—	125	256	18	—	63	62	37	36
Appendicitis	—	26	27	10	—	—	12	1	1
Vesical calculus	—	65	29	11	—	12	12	21	27
Other surgical diseases	—	2,798	1,114	378	—	524	384	349	289
<i>Ophthalmic</i>	—	1,381	459	59	—	—	68	11	6
<i>Skin Diseases</i>	—	318	407	39	253	29	64	18	82
<i>Venereal :—</i>									
Syphilis	—	344	231	75	934	249	139	190	127
Gonorrhœa	—	62	78	297	2,575	264	195	116	133
Soft Sores	—	9	54	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Midwifery</i>	—	366	54	6	—	15	20	18	13
<i>Gynæcological diseases</i>	—	305	194	28	—	31	61	8	44
<i>Foundlings</i>	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Relatives accompanying patients</i>	—	*1,261	215	64	—	23	54	13	7
<i>Fevers</i>	—	—	877	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Nothing</i>	—	—	186	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2,028	12,717	8,548	2,560	3,762	3,092	2,941	1,899	2,140

* Antirabic.

YEARLY RETURN OF SICK, 1921.

Tanta.	Minya.	Damanhûr.	Beni Suef.	Benha	Shibûn el Kôm	Faiyûm.	Qena.	Damietta.	Sohâg.	Qalyûb.	Aswân.	Port Said Infectious.	Isna.	Tanta Infectious.	TOTAL.
11	—	1	7	2	28	21	36	28	32	19	11	—	7	—	377
2	2	—	2	—	—	1	1	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	91
8	10	49	5	—	14	20	53	8	56	16	29	1	5	—	738
29	29	49	10	4	25	5	11	—	13	7	8	—	9	—	615
5	2	5	6	—	2	—	1	1	15	12	—	—	4	—	168
4	46	—	6	—	—	7	10	—	4	2	57	—	—	—	367
4	4	12	3	2	14	8	2	4	1	4	4	5	23	—	359
2	5	4	3	4	4	7	10	6	4	6	26	1	9	—	592
1	—	4	—	—	2	1	2	5	2	—	12	—	—	—	130
28	14	18	16	2	47	22	46	28	29	41	58	—	2	—	1,176
13	2	6	2	—	1	30	1	14	8	15	6	—	5	—	508
—	6	—	4	—	2	13	8	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	105
29	17	16	15	11	13	5	7	17	11	21	2	—	5	—	451
11	10	3	12	—	15	8	19	—	7	—	8	—	—	—	413
11	—	22	3	—	9	10	—	—	1	5	3	—	—	—	329
1	—	—	5	—	12	18	—	23	64	26	3	—	2	—	337
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	230
8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	85
8	5	7	9	4	—	9	15	7	9	1	4	—	2	—	271
9	17	4	3	11	12	4	19	7	18	10	13	—	5	—	440
—	4	1	—	—	2	1	14	1	9	—	3	—	2	—	117
5	1	—	—	1	—	3	15	2	7	—	3	—	1	—	135
20	7	20	10	8	6	17	34	19	25	47	12	—	6	—	518
3	1	1	6	5	2	18	20	74	4	17	14	—	—	2	597
5	32	5	21	52	34	90	929	23	65	5	29	—	32	—	1,724
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48
18	4	33	11	6	3	12	4	30	7	6	10	—	—	—	368
15	10	—	8	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	8	—	3	—	361
9	8	15	12	4	17	4	7	—	9	—	2	—	—	—	327
24	22	23	16	7	4	9	15	—	16	—	7	—	—	—	561
68	154	229	85	262	229	123	65	66	64	17	46	283	69	364	6,559
74	74	35	8	24	68	22	51	9	68	7	56	—	1	—	1,006
62	43	36	15	14	18	35	45	13	34	18	18	—	—	—	1,394
11	8	1	3	1	3	1	13	6	21	20	8	—	—	—	173
5	4	1	6	1	1	1	18	1	5	10	30	—	7	—	362
480	336	307	225	393	520	135	213	72	324	159	171	—	39	—	5,555
33	31	15	14	25	26	14	13	7	12	3	10	—	1	—	749
70	53	146	133	96	83	181	133	242	22	5	57	—	28	—	2,219
30	16	22	33	12	30	17	10	18	18	20	16	—	—	—	557
2	2	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
73	53	30	115	20	52	55	48	26	44	66	26	—	12	—	1,610
44	23	30	21	27	26	12	26	13	9	24	17	—	—	—	869
2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	9	—	—	—	—	94
20	22	30	25	—	24	24	17	13	7	18	5	—	1	—	383
482	250	271	290	267	431	204	222	236	275	489	212	—	131	—	9,596
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	35	27	—	—	9	—	171	—	2,227
43	19	15	21	31	45	27	49	14	16	8	16	—	5	—	1,519
161	120	102	102	39	54	68	165	57	126	90	72	—	32	—	3,477
114	243	73	73	37	11	42	164	11	205	1	55	—	76	—	4,725
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	15	6	4	3	20	2	3	5	3	8	1	—	—	—	579
24	5	22	2	5	26	—	1	15	20	38	10	—	1	—	840
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	22	25	50	11	29	11	20	19	20	5	10	—	—	—	1,886
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,126	1,747	1,695	1,429	1,391	1,876	1 320	2,593	1,170	1,713	1,281	1,153	290	608	366	60,445

TABLE XX.—ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES, 1921.

HOSPITALS.	ADMITTED.		TOTAL.	DISCHARGED.			Remaining
	Existing	Admitted.		Cured.	Died.	Improved.	
Fever, 'Abbâsiya (Cairo) ...	45	1,983	2,028	1,732	159	65	72
Qasr el 'Aini (Cairo) ...	602	12,174	12,776	5,415	1,130	4,486	529
Alexandria	288	8,260	8,548	3,751	694	3,806	297
Suez... ..	77	2,483	2,560	1,937	141	384	98
Hôd el Marsûd... ..	181	3,581	3,762	18	—	3,744	90
Asyût	125	2,967	3,092	2,320	111	523	138
Port Said	120	2,821	2,941	1,567	132	1,073	105
Mansûra	108	1,891	1,999	1,012	123	777	87
Zagazig	75	2,065	2,140	1,306	94	627	84
Tanta	82	2,044	2,126	1,852	107	68	99
Minya	83	1,664	1,747	1,218	91	386	52
Damanhûr	54	1,641	1,695	1,179	94	349	73
Beni Suef	64	1,359	1,423	869	86	407	61
Benha	74	1,317	1,391	861	51	421	58
Shibîn el Kôm	69	1,907	1,976	1,552	78	265	81
Faiyûm	65	1,255	1,320	676	63	524	57
Qena	88	2,505	2,593	2,257	40	164	81
Damietta	44	1,126	1,170	749	36	342	43
Sohâg	65	1,649	1,714	1,278	93	297	45
Qalyûb	34	1,247	1,281	260	41	944	36
Aswân... ..	39	727	766	466	16	223	26
Port Said Infectious ...	6	284	290	259	25	—	6
Isna	18	590	608	392	10	195	11
Tanta Infectious	5	361	366	339	27	—	4
TOTAL	2,411	57,901	60,312	33,265	3,442	20,070	2,233

TABLE XXI.—IN-PATIENTS (VOLUNTARY, POLICE, AND MILITARY CASES), 1921.

HOSPITALS.	Voluntary Cases.	Police Cases.	Military Cases.	Total Number of Cases.	Total Number of Days of Treatment.
Fever, 'Abbâsiya (Cairo)	1,676	228	79	1,983	29,289
Qasr el 'Aini (Cairo)	7,127	5,021	26	12,174	207,631
Alexandria	3,803	4,457	—	8,260	109,236
Suez	2,143	337	3	2,483	24,802
Hôd el Marsûd... ..	—	3,581	—	3,581	67,904
Asyût	1,598	1,369	—	2,967	15,411
Part Said	2,013	735	73	2,821	44,918
Mansûra	964	927	—	1,891	37,687
Zagazig	887	1,144	34	2,065	33,960
Tanta	833	1,211	—	2,044	36,485
Minya	627	1,037	—	1,664	28,780
Damanhûr	1,253	388	—	1,641	21,487
Beni Suef	792	562	5	1,359	23,895
Benha	462	853	2	1,317	25,187
Shibîn el Kôm	697	1,210	—	1,907	25,044
Faiyûm	680	550	25	1,255	22,838
Qena	1,793	707	5	2,505	36,451
Damietta	949	177	—	1,126	17,792
Sohâg	780	862	7	1,649	33,435
Qalyûb	981	266	—	1,247	15,283
Aswân... ..	400	298	29	727	11,707
Port Said Infectious	271	10	3	284	2,850
Isna	449	141	—	590	8,468
Tanta Infectious	344	17	—	361	3,810
TOTAL	31,522	26,088	291	57,901	864,750

TABLE XXII.—OUT-PATIENTS' DIVISION, 1921.

HOSPITALS.	Number of Patients.	Number of Attendances.	HOSPITALS.	Number of Patients.	Number of Attendances.
			<i>Brought forward ...</i>	211,993	550,775
Fever, 'Abbâsiya ...	—	—	Beni Suef	6,830	9,308
Qasr el 'Aini	106,622	291,405	Benha	6,364	11,637
Alexandria	39,354	133,054	Shibîn el Kôm	7,948	11,584
Suez	7,178	9,991	Faiyûm	8,028	17,994
Hôd el Marsûd	210	5,091	Qena	7,092	11,269
Asyût	9,487	12,412	Damietta	10,051	20,710
Port Said	14,043	27,676	Sohâg	5,961	13,829
Mansûra	7,436	18,775	Qalyûb... ..	12,916	22,497
Zagazig	8,405	9,266	Aswân	5,934	4,752
Tanta	8,365	22,840	Port Said Infectious ...	—	—
Minya	5,948	14,695	Isna	2,866	4,764
Damanhûr	4,945	5,570	Tanta Infectious... ..	—	—
<i>Carried forward...</i>	211,993	550,775	<i>TOTAL ...</i>	285,983	679,119

REPORT ON THE WORK OF QASR EL 'AINI HOSPITAL.

The number of in-patients admitted during the year was 12,174. The following table shows the continuous increase in the number of in-patients admitted in the Hospital during the last five years :—

YEAR.	Number of In-patients.
1917	9,615
1918	10,708
1919	11,531
1920	11,784
1921	12,174

In 1906 the number of in-patients was 6,691 ; in 1921 it was 12,174. The number of in-patients has therefore nearly been doubled during a period of sixteen years.

The death-rate of in-patients was 9·13 per cent, as against 9·35 per cent in 1920—almost the same figure.

5,039 operations were performed, as against 3,736 in 1920.

106,622 persons attended the Out-patients Departments, the number of attendances being 291,405. In 1920 the out-patients numbered 119,499, the attendances being 282,970. In 1911, 52,199 patients attended the Out-patients Department.

The Bilharziasis and Ankylostomiasis Section.—4,188 patients attended the Section. Of these 3,620 were cases of bilharziasis, and 568 cases of ankylostomiasis. In 1920, 1,768 patients attended the Section. Of these 1,634 were cases of bilharziasis and 134 cases of ankylostomiasis. It is impossible to exaggerate the benefit which patients suffering from bilharziasis get from the discovery of the specific treatment of this disease by tartar emetic. The wide recognition and appreciation of the value of this treatment is shown by the fact that the number of cases of bilharziasis who attended the Section in 1921 was more than double that in 1920.

Endemic Splenomegaly and Cirrhosis.—The aetiology of this disease which is common in Egypt remains quite obscure. 186 patients suffering from it were admitted during the year. Splenectomy, in suitable cases, still holds the only prospect of arresting the progress of the disease. Eighteen splenectomies for this disease were performed during the last year. Of these four cases died while in hospital.

Pellagra.—As the result of the work done during the last few years by various workers, amongst whom was Professor Wilson of our School of Medicine,* it has become very probable that the cause of this disease is a dietetic deficiency, the latter being in these proteins of “high biological value.” Pellagra is accordingly put down under the heading of deficiency diseases.

Lethargic Encephalitis.—This disease, first recognized in 1917, has made its appearance in Egypt. The first cases admitted in the hospital were only in 1921, three in all, of whom two died. One of the latter showed the characteristic histological appearances described by Marinesco, the authority on the pathology of the disease.

Diabetes Mellitus.—Allen’s treatment of *Diabetes Mellitus* by starvation and graduated feeding, now extensively used as a routine treatment of this disease, has been tried in the hospital. Its success depends a great deal upon the faithful co-operation of the patient, and where that is forthcoming, the result is as a rule very satisfactory. It is undoubtedly a definite improvement in the treatment of this as yet incurable disease.

Blood Transfusion.—This has been performed twenty-one times: three times for acute primary hæmorrhage in accident and after operations, seven times for secondary hæmorrhage after accident or post-operative, and eleven times for secondary anæmias following ankylostomiasis and bilharziasis especially. It has been notably successful in raising the hæmoglobin index in these grave anæmias and, particularly, in order to prepare such cases for subsequent operation, *e.g.* splenectomy. The method used was the transference of the blood of the donor to the recipient by means of a Kimpton’s tube. Compatibility of the recipient’s blood with that of the donor was tested in each case beforehand.

Bone Grafting has been performed eleven times, once for ununited fracture of radius and ulna, once each for ununited fracture of humerus and ulna, and eight times for ununited and spiral fracture of tibia. Autogenous grafts from tibia or crest of ilium have been used. Results were satisfactory in seven cases in producing union and stimulation of formation of a great quantity of callus. Four cases have been lost sight of.

Bone grafts in suitable cases promise to replace metal plates in bone surgery.

Qasr el ‘Aini Hospital Anthelmintic Section.

During the year 1921 the work of the section has more than doubled. In all, 4,188 new patients were sent to the section as compared with 1,768 in 1920, the first of its existence. About ten per cent of the patients were females. The services of a *Temargia* are now available and greater privacy is secured.

Bilharzia Division.—3,620 patients.

Bladder disease accounted for over 95 per cent of these patients; only about four per cent suffered from pure *Bilharzia Mansoni*. Of the total number of patients received, over 20 per cent took no injection. A single negative result on examination of the dejecta is unreliable so long as blood or pus cells are found. Considerable variations in the appearance of the urine and number of ova present occur in most cases at different times. Also a urine showing much blood may contain but few ova, while a clear specimen may show some hundreds in a slight mucoid deposit. Of the first thousand cases treated by injections in 1921:—

289 (28·9	per cent)	took less than five injections.
274 (27·4	„)	„ between five and nine injections.
343 (34·3	„)	„ between ten and fourteen injections.
94 (9·4	„)	„ fifteen or more injections.

Thus over 40 per cent received ten or more injections, corresponding to a minimum of eighteen and a half grains of tartar emetic for an adult’s course. This method of reckoning

* Professor Wilson’s work was published in the *Journal of Hygiene* of July 15, 1921.

by the number of injections or doses administered, rather than by the total amount of the drug given, is adopted since it is irrespective of the age and size of the patient. Otherwise a child of eight years who had received fifteen injections might appear in statistical returns to have had insufficient antimony.

The success of the treatment depends very largely on the regular attendance of the patients. An intensive course of daily injections has been found unsuitable for out-patients, but every effort should be made to give injections on alternate days, that is three times a week. The usual maximum dose is two grains, and this should not be exceeded unless the patient exhibits unusual tolerance. The regular course consists of twelve injections.

An analysis of the results shows that both the rapidity of effect and a permanent cure are less dependant on the total amount of antimony given than on a regular tri-weekly sequence of injections ; which secures an adequate saturation of the system with the drug.

Example : Case 1162.

Weeks	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number of injections	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	2	0	3	1	1	0	3

Total dose $28\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

At the finish three dead ova were found in the specimen taken.

Five weeks later three living and twenty-five dead ova were found.

Fifteen weeks later (*i.e.* twenty weeks from the end of treatment) 200 living ova were found in the specimen passed.

Experiments in vitro show that individual ova vary much in their sensitiveness to the drug and the parent worms probably differ in the same way. Doses at infrequent intervals may possibly render the parasites resistant. Hence in the interest of the patients it is necessary to insist on regular attendance. An excellent rule adopted at Qalyûb is to keep defaulters waiting until all the patients who have attended regularly have received their injection.

Exceptional cases are sometimes encountered in which the usual course of injections fails to kill all the ova, and more treatment is required. To discover such cases before the patient is dismissed, it is best to examine the urine as a matter of routine when the eleventh injection is given, instead of at the end of the usual course (twelfth injection).

Drugs used.—During the course of the year sodium antimony tartrate was substituted for the ordinary potassium compound (tartar emetic). It is hoped that statistics will soon be available by which the relative efficiency of the two compounds may be judged. On the evidence at hand there does not appear to be much difference. Emetine was used for some cases in children. When small doses are employed on account of intolerance or the youth of the patient the urine should be examined after a fortnight's treatment to make sure that the drug is having a definite effect.

One great disadvantage in the use of antimony is the very severe inflammation excited by the escape of even a minimal quantity of solution into the subcutaneous tissues around the vein. Should a definite swelling associated with burning pain appear in the arm immediately after an injection has been made, it is best to inject some two per cent novocaine solution into the swelling and incise carefully as soon as the anaesthetic has acted. A small leakage of the vein, due to puncture of both walls during an injection, may cause an acute inflammation to be evident next day. In such cases the swelling will usually subside with repeated poulticing and requires incision.

A great many experiments were carried out in the hope of finding a substitute for antimony. Of the metals, copper gave satisfactory results in vitro, but the great affinity of this metal for hæmoglobin robbed it of parasitocidal action in the presence of blood. Professor Gibson kindly prepared some organic and other compounds which showed less affinity for hæmoglobin, but, though used in fairly large doses on patients (after testing on animals), only a very moderate effect was produced on the ova.

The antiseptic fluid "Yadil" (trimethenal allylic carbide) had a distinct effect on the ova after one dose only, but this effect was off on succeeding days although the dose was pushed up to 10 c.cm. intravenously. Flavine dyes had little if any effect. For septic

infections of the urinary tract, which complicate so many cases of old-standing bilharziasis, various remedies were tried. Urotropine has a certain value when the urine is acid. For foul alkaline urine, the administration of acriflavine or proflavine had a decided beneficial effect (dose 0·05 to 0·10 t.d.s.) but the condition quickly relapsed on discontinuing the drug.

In addition to the bilharzia cases a few patients suffering from other diseases were sent to the section to receive a course of antimony injections. These included a case of leprosy, one of Oriental sore (Leishmaniasis) and two cases of chyluria (Filariasis).

The treatment of diseases other than those due to worm infection was found inconvenient to carry out at the Section and involves some risk of infecting other patients : the practice was discontinued.

Ankylostoma Division.

568 patients were sent to the Section during the past year with a provisional diagnosis of ankylostomiasis. The examination of the stools obtained (554 cases) gave the following result :—

Ankylostoma infection (pure or mixed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330
Ascaris only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Tape worm only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Oxyuris only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Heterophyes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chronic Dysentery :—												
Bilharzial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Amoebic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Bacillary, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Negative cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152

It must be remembered that in Cairo marked cases of ankylostomiasis are uncommon. They usually come from some distance and so have to be admitted to the wards. But both at Qasr el Aini and at provincial sections it has been found that ankylostoma patients are most unsatisfactory in their attendance ; either the treatment does not appeal to them or they are overcome by the apathy begotten of their disease. Thus about 23 per cent of the patients whose stools had been examined failed to return for treatment. And of those who returned a large proportion were satisfied with only one treatment, as shown below :—

Took one treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	138 patients.
,, two treatments	...	...	...	...	...	...	39 ,,
,, three or more	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 ,,

But whereas a single dose of antimony is valueless for the relief of bilharziasis, one treatment with an effective vermicide may do much to clear the intestinal tract of worms. Hence it is recommended that oil of chenopodium (or thymol) be administered to every patient suspected of ankylostomiasis *at the first visit* without waiting to examine the stool beforehand. The hæmoglobin value of the blood should be determined and a specimen of the stool obtained during treatment.

The results of the routine examination of stools above detailed show that a clinical diagnosis may often be mistaken. But the important class of chronic dysenteries may be recognized at once by naked eye examination of the stools, which are generally semi-liquid and contain an excess of mucus, pus, and often traces of blood.

The examination of stools for ova should occupy little more time than the examination of urine for bilharzia ova. A *temargi* can be trained to apply the floatation method to non-dysenteric stools. He should be shown how to emulsify a portion of stool in saturated saline solution and to pour this through two layers of gauze bandage into a suitable receptacle, which is then filled up with saturated saline solution. A row of test tubes in a stand serves admirably. The Medical Officer on arrival simply has to transfer the top film to a slide by means of a wire loop, taking care to include the sides, where ova may congregate more than in the centre of the top layer. Similarly a *temargi* may be taught to count worms in the stools passed after treatment. At present we are experimenting with another anthelmintic, carvaerol, obtained from oil of origanum. This drug is an isomer of thymol, but is a liquid and hence better able to come into close contact with the worms. The results so far have been very encouraging and the drug does not appear more toxic to patients than is thymol. A dose of 1·5 c.c. is about the minimum effective dose, but we are now giving 3 and 3·5 c.c. without ill-effects to in-patients.

Maternity Welfare Centre.

The following table shows the number of cases of labour admitted during the years 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921 :—

YEAR.	Normal Labours.	Difficult Labours.	Caesarian Sections.	Eclampsia Cases.	Twins.
1918...	40	23	4	3	2
1919...	49	21	2	3	2
1920...	63	45	3	4	2
1921...	123	49	4	7	3

The above figures show the greater relative increase of normal as compared to difficult labours. The number of the former in 1921 is nearly double that in 1920 ; a testimony of the appreciation and confidence of the hospital class of patients in the new Department.

Child Welfare Clinic.

The child welfare clinic was first started in the hospital in November 1919, *i.e.* a little over two years ago. The principle of the work, here as elsewhere, is the education of the mother in all matters pertaining to the welfare of her child. Both collective and individual teaching are carried out, the former in classes given by a trained nurse, the latter by the doctor in attendance.

A somewhat novel feature of the work here is the issue of fresh milk daily for the babies who have passed their first year, with the object of helping in the process of weaning of the child.

Out-patient experience showed that a large number of the gastro-intestinal disturbances of the second period of infancy, and the marasmus consequent thereon, date, even by the mothers' own admission, to the time when the child was weaned. There is no wonder at that, when the process of weaning, as ordinarily practised, is remembered. The baby, who has been almost exclusively suckled on the breast for one and a half or two years or even more, is suddenly shifted on to whatever food is available, mostly unsuitable and indigestible articles. The nipples are smeared with myrrh or some other nasty preparation and the child is forced to take whatever is offered it in the way of food. It was no good advising the gradual weaning and the accustoming of the child to take animal milk in increasing amounts till it can be completely taken off the breast. The average earning of a working-class family in Cairo probably does not exceed P.T. 7 or 8 a day. Out of that sum it cannot be expected that the father will be able to provide the required amount of milk—say one and a half rotls a day at a cost of P.T. 2½ to 3—a sum which would absorb 30 to 40 per cent of his total income. It was these considerations which first suggested the idea of distributing milk as before mentioned, and the results have fully justified the procedure.

The education attempted is both theoretical and practical, hygienic and domestic. Demonstrations in the proper methods of nursing babies and in the preparation, cutting and sewing of babies' clothes are given, the clothes made being afterwards distributed to the mothers gratis or against the payment of P.T. 1.

The cost of material distributed as clothes and the price of milk issued are all paid out of contributions kindly offered by many Egyptian ladies who have visited the clinic and who have shown great interest in the work.

Registration at the clinic is strictly limited to the mothers who have been attending the Gynæcological out-patient of the hospital, and to those who were delivered in the lying-in wards. Owing to the marked shortage of institutions in Cairo and the suburbs, these mothers come from all over the town and even from as far as Gîza and Meâdi. It is therefore a practical impossibility to do any home visiting at present from the hospital as a centre. When, however, the new district midwifery scheme is in full working order, it will be feasible to limit the attendance at the welfare clinic to the mothers living within the district served by the midwives of the hospital, and it will be possible then to do home visiting.

The number of mothers registered at the end of the first year was thirty-four, at the end of the second year it was 134. Of these, 100, or 74 per cent, have been attending fairly regularly at least once a month, fifteen have been lost sight of, eleven are not attending regularly, and eight babies are known to have died during the year.

These figures are too small to allow yet of any comparison of the death-rate at various age periods of those attending the welfare clinic with the corresponding average death-rate for Cairo.

TABLE XXIII.—ANALYSIS OF 12,188 IN-PATIENTS DISCHARGED AND DIED DURING THE YEAR 1921.

SECTION.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.
Medical	3,500	2,831	669	904	1,573	572	451
Surgical... ..	4,465	3,564	901	1,496	2,026	327	616
Ear, nose, and throat	187	124	63	115	36	26	10
Ophthalmic	1,381	864	517	924	359	95	3
Gynæcological and obstetric	661	—	661	525	71	43	22
Skin and venereal	733	570	163	199	421	111	2
Antirabic	1,261	917	344	1,252	—	—	9
GRAND TOTAL	12,188	8,870	3,318	5,415	4,486	1,174	1,113

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.
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MEDICAL IN-PATIENTS.

<i>Specific Infectious Diseases :—</i>							
Bacterial Diseases :—							
Diphtheria	2	2	—	1	1	—	—
Erysipelas	6	4	2	5	—	—	1
Influenza	40	27	13	32	6	1	1
Typhoid fever	8	8	—	1	—	7	—
Lobar pneumonia	42	29	13	19	10	—	13
Bronchopneumonia	31	24	7	7	10	2	12
Tetanus... ..	9	9	—	4	1	—	4
Tuberculosis :—							
Miliary tuberculosis	2	2	—	—	—	—	2
Pulmonary tuberculosis... ..	229	183	46	3	105	53	68
Tubercular peritonitis	40	23	17	—	29	4	7
Bacillary dysentery	2	2	—	—	2	—	—
Protozoal Diseases :—							
Amœbic dysentery	114	97	17	35	61	8	10
Malaria	27	23	4	17	10	—	—
Metazoan Parasites :—							
Trematodes :—							
Bilharzia of urinary tract	82	72	10	7	66	6	3
Bilharzia of intestinal tract... ..	80	76	4	7	52	15	6
Bilharzia of urinary and intestinal tracts	15	14	1	2	11	2	—
Cestodes :—							
Tænia	4	2	2	2	2	—	—
Nematodes :—							
Ankylostomiasis	166	143	23	17	116	18	15
Ascariasis	7	5	2	3	3	1	—
Infectious diseases of doubtful or unknown Ætiology :—							
Measles	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Varicella	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Typhus	5	5	—	2	—	2	1
Mumps	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Rheumatic fever	40	33	7	20	20	—	—
Unspecified	44	39	5	21	6	8	9

TABLE XXIII (continued).

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.
MEDICAL IN-PATIENTS (continued).							
<i>Intoxications and Poisons :—</i>							
Alcohol	148	141	7	147	—	—	1
Ammonia	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Arsenic	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Carbolic acid	10	8	2	5	2	—	3
Corrosive sublimate	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Cocaine	13	12	1	13	—	—	—
Manzûl	18	18	—	17	—	—	1
Datura	49	47	2	44	—	1	4
CO.	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
Opium	6	5	1	4	—	—	2
Petroleum... ..	5	2	3	2	1	1	1
Potassium permanganate	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ptomaine	26	16	10	25	—	—	1
Suspected poison	13	12	1	7	4	—	2
<i>Deficiency Diseases :—</i>							
Pellagra	119	112	7	3	65	40	11
<i>Diseases of Metabolism :—</i>							
Diabetes mellitus	29	23	6	—	11	17	1
Rickets	4	1	3	—	2	2	—
<i>Diseases of the Digestive System :—</i>							
Diseases of the teeth and gums :—							
Pyorrhœa alveolaris	3	3	—	—	3	—	—
Diseases of the tonsils :—							
Tonsilitis	23	11	12	19	4	—	—
Diseases of the pharynx :—							
Pharyngitis	8	6	2	6	2	—	—
Diseases of the stomach :—							
Gastritis	39	29	10	14	20	3	2
Dilatation... ..	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Ulcer	8	7	1	1	5	1	1
Diseases of the intestines :—							
Colitia	16	10	6	—	11	1	4
Diarrhœa	52	44	8	24	19	2	7
Appendicitis	3	2	1	1	1	1	—
Constipation	8	7	1	3	4	—	1
Colic	32	30	2	27	5	—	—
Diseases of the Liver :—							
Hepatitis	9	8	1	3	5	—	1
Perihepatitis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Jaundice	17	15	2	5	9	—	3
Gall-stones	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cholecystitis	2	2	—	—	1	1	—
Cancer	4	3	1	—	—	1	3
Abdominal tumours	7	3	4	—	—	7	—
<i>Diseases of the Respiratory System :—</i>							
Bronchitis... ..	233	220	13	62	141	11	19
Bronchial asthma	5	4	1	1	4	—	—
Emphysema	6	4	2	—	5	—	1
Bronchiectasis	5	4	1	—	4	—	1
Pleurisy	26	19	7	5	17	3	1
Empyema... ..	2	2	—	—	1	—	1
Pneumothorax... ..	2	—	2	—	1	1	—
Gangrene	2	2	—	—	—	—	2
Malignant disease	3	2	1	—	—	3	—

TABLE XXIII (continued).

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.
MEDICAL IN-PATIENTS (continued).							
<i>Diseases of the Urinary System :—</i>							
Nephritis	103	80	23	5	68	10	20
Uræmia	8	7	1	—	—	—	8
Renal colic	60	58	2	30	29	—	1
<i>Diseases of the Blood :—</i>							
Anæmia	73	59	14	10	51	7	5
Purpura	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Myelocytic leukæm... ..	6	4	2	—	2	4	—
Lymphatic leukæm... ..	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Lymphadenoma	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
<i>Diseases of the Circulatory System :—</i>							
<i>Diseases of the Pericardium :—</i>							
Pericarditis	4	4	—	—	2	—	2
<i>Diseases of the Myocardium :—</i>							
Myocarditis	2	2	—	—	1	1	—
Auricular fibrill	4	3	1	—	4	—	—
Extra-systoles	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Tachycardia	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Cardiac hypertrophy	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Cardiac failure	169	131	38	—	93	14	62
Angina pectoris	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Diseases of the Endocardium :—</i>							
Mitral regurgitation	13	10	3	—	4	5	4
Mitral stenosis regurgitation	45	28	17	—	38	3	4
Mitral stenosis... ..	15	10	5	—	14	—	1
Aortic regurgitation	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Aortic stenosis and regurgitation	5	4	1	—	4	—	1
Aortic and mitral and regurgitation	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Diseases of the Blood Vessels :—</i>							
Arteriosclerosis	8	7	1	—	3	2	3
Phlebitis	3	2	1	1	2	—	—
Raynaud's disease	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Intermittent claudic	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
<i>Diseases of the Ductless Glands :—</i>							
<i>Diseases of the Spleen :—</i>							
Primary splenomegaly (Banti's disease) ...	175	137	38	—	125	29	21
<i>Diseases of the Thyroid :—</i>							
Cretinism	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Exophthalmic goitre	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
<i>Diseases of the Nervous System :—</i>							
<i>Diseases of the Brain :—</i>							
Mental diseases	115	97	18	12	—	103	—
General paralysis of the insane	5	5	—	—	1	4	—
Hysteria	12	5	7	5	1	6	—
Epilepsy	15	13	2	3	8	4	—
Neurasthenia	3	3	—	1	2	—	—
Hemiplegia	129	101	28	—	56	48	25
Infantile cerebral paralysis	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Cerebral tumours	4	3	1	—	3	—	1
Cerebellar tumour	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Paralysis agitans	2	2	—	—	1	1	—
Chorea	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
Tetany	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Headache	3	2	1	3	—	—	—
Aphasia	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Enuresis	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Epidemic encephalitis	3	—	3	—	1	—	2
Hydrocephalus	2	1	1	—	—	1	1

TABLE XXIII (continued).

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.
MEDICAL IN-PATIENTS (continued).							
Diseases of the Spinal Cord :—							
Lateral sclerosis	27	20	7	—	11	15	1
Myelitis	35	29	6	—	21	12	2
Disseminated sclorosis	3	2	1	—	1	2	—
Progressive muscular atrophy	2	1	1	—	1	1	—
Locomotor ataxia	4	4	—	—	3	1	—
Syringomyelia	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Diseases of the Nerves :—							
Facial paralysis	8	7	1	—	8	—	—
Neuritis	21	18	3	3	16	2	—
Neuralgia	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Sciatica	11	9	2	3	5	3	—
Herpes zoster	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Diseases of the Locomotory System :—							
Osteo-arthritis	13	10	3	—	9	4	—
Pleurodynia	4	4	—	3	1	—	—
Lumbago	7	7	—	4	3	—	—
Fibrositis	30	29	1	15	14	1	—
Pseudo-hypertrophic muscular paralysis ...	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Miscellaneous Diseases :—							
Æsthenia	96	68	28	5	31	32	28
Scorpion sting	127	51	76	115	—	—	12
Snake bite	4	1	3	4	—	—	—
Electric shock... ..	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Malingering	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Under observation... ..	8	5	3	5	—	3	—
Undiagnosed	31	23	8	6	6	3	16

SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS.

<i>Non-specific Pyogenic Infections :—</i>							
Abscess	133	113	20	74	50	5	4
Cellulitis	142	118	24	43	81	5	13
Sinus	17	12	5	3	10	2	2
Septicæmia	8	6	2	—	—	—	8
Pyæmia	7	7	—	—	2	—	5
<i>Ulcers</i>	61	52	9	19	32	5	5
Skin grafting	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
<i>Gangrene</i>	29	10	19	4	10	—	15
Raynaud's disease	2	1	1	—	2	—	—
Cancrum oris	4	1	3	1	2	—	1
<i>Burns and Scalds</i>	206	99	107	31	68	6	101
<i>Specific Infectious Diseases :—</i>							
Erysipelas... ..	85	71	14	44	26	—	15
Tetanus	2	1	1	1	—	—	1
Tuberculosis :—							
Miliary	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Tubercular abscess... ..	12	9	3	3	8	—	1
Tubercular ulcer	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Madura foot	2	2	—	—	1	1	—
Oriental sore	11	11	—	4	7	—	—

TABLE XXIII (continued).

	Total.	Males.	Females	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (continued).							
<i>Tumours and Cysts :—</i>							
Tumours :—							
Sarcoma	23	18	5	3	8	11	1
Lipoma	13	4	9	12	—	1	—
Fibroma	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Osteoma	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Epithelioma	6	3	3	—	—	6	—
Papilloma... ..	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Cysts... ..	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Contusions and wounds :—</i>							
Contusions	73	59	14	36	37	—	—
Contused wounds	45	39	6	16	28	1	—
Incised wounds	45	37	8	13	32	—	—
Lacerated wounds	92	77	15	19	61	5	7
Punctured wounds	46	42	4	17	27	—	2
Gunshot wounds	64	61	3	12	38	1	13
Crushes	117	102	15	—	64	—	53
Whitlow	17	11	6	11	6	—	—
Scars	9	5	4	1	6	2	—
Keloid	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Needles in tissues	9	5	4	6	2	1	—
<i>Diseases of the Arteries :—</i>							
Arterio-venous aneurysm	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
<i>Diseases of the Veins :—</i>							
Thrombosis	9	6	3	3	4	1	1
Phlebitis	5	3	2	4	1	—	—
Varicose veins... ..	7	6	1	—	6	1	—
Angioma	5	1	4	2	1	2	—
<i>Diseases of the Lymphatic System :—</i>							
Lymphangitis	4	3	1	1	3	—	—
Lymphangioma	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Elephantiasis	6	5	1	1	3	2	—
Septic lymphadenitis	18	11	7	4	11	3	—
Tubercul. lymph. glands	81	27	54	30	44	6	1
Lymphosarcoma	7	4	3	—	3	4	—
<i>Diseases of the Nerves :—</i>							
Cut nerves	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
<i>Diseases of the Skin :—</i>							
Boil	27	21	6	15	12	—	—
Carbuncle	7	6	1	—	7	—	—
Corn	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Sebaceous cyst... ..	3	2	1	3	—	—	—
Rodent ulcer	9	7	2	3	4	1	1
<i>Diseases of the Muscles, Tendons, and Bursæ :—</i>							
Rupture of muscle... ..	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cut tendons	4	4	—	1	2	1	—
Myositis	3	3	—	—	3	—	—
Ganglion	2	2	—	—	1	1	—
Bursitis	3	3	—	1	2	—	—
<i>Deformities :—</i>							
Scoliosis	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Kyphosis	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Congenital dislocation of hip	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Coxa vara	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Genu valgum	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Talipes equino-varus	2	1	1	—	1	1	—
Flat foot	3	1	2	—	1	2	—

TABLE XXIII (continued).

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (continued).							
<i>Fractures :—</i>							
Nasal bones :—							
Compound	10	9	1	—	10	—	—
Zygoma :—							
Simple	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Compound	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Superior maxilla :—							
Compound	3	2	1	—	3	—	—
Inferior maxilla :—							
Compound	12	10	2	—	9	1	2
Ribs :—							
Simple	48	39	9	—	37	2	9
Clavicle :—							
Simple	34	29	5	—	34	—	—
Scapula :—							
Simple	4	4	—	—	4	—	—
Humerus :—							
Simple	56	45	11	—	55	—	1
Compound	11	9	2	—	10	1	—
Ulna :—							
Simple	33	28	5	—	33	—	—
Compound	8	8	—	—	7	—	1
Radius :—							
Simple	30	25	5	—	28	2	—
Compound	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Radius and ulna :—							
Simple	28	27	1	—	27	1	—
Compound	17	13	4	—	15	1	1
Carpus :—							
Simple	2	2	—	—	2	—	—
Metacarpus and phalanges :—							
Simple	11	11	—	—	11	—	—
Compound	2	1	1	—	2	—	—
Pelvis :—							
Simple	14	9	5	—	8	—	6
Femur, neck :—							
Simple	16	11	5	—	12	—	4
Femur, shaft :—							
Simple	83	60	23	—	79	—	4
Compound	7	4	3	—	2	—	5
Femur, condyles :—							
Simple	5	4	1	—	5	—	—
Compound	2	2	—	—	2	—	—
Patella :—							
Simple	5	5	—	—	4	1	—
Compound	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Tibia :—							
Simple	24	22	2	—	22	1	1
Compound	8	8	—	—	8	—	—
Fibula :—							
Simple	6	6	—	—	6	—	—
Compound	2	2	—	—	2	—	—

TABLE XXIII (continued).

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (continued).							
<i>Fractures (continued):—</i>							
Tibia and fibula							
Simple	68	55	13	—	64	4	—
Compound	53	43	10	—	42	—	11
Tarsus, calcaneous:—							
Simple	3	2	1	—	3	—	—
Metatarsus:—							
Simple	3	2	1	—	2	1	—
Compound	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Multiple:—							
Simple	25	22	3	—	12	1	12
Compound	17	15	2	—	5	—	12
<i>Diseases of Bone:—</i>							
Periostitis... ..	7	6	1	2	4	1	—
Acute osteomyelitis	14	9	5	4	4	—	6
Necrosis	54	39	15	10	33	7	4
Tubercular osteitis... ..	35	22	13	4	22	3	6
Sarcoma	9	7	2	—	1	5	3
<i>Injuries of Joints:—</i>							
Sprains	63	49	14	45	18	—	—
Penetrating wounds	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dislocations:—							
Shoulder	6	4	2	4	1	1	—
Elbow	11	9	2	—	9	2	—
Wrist... ..	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Hip	12	7	5	10	—	1	1
Knee... ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Ankle... ..	3	2	1	—	3	—	—
Astragalus	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Metatarsus	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
<i>Diseases of Joints:—</i>							
Synovitis	18	15	3	8	8	1	1
Arthritis	3	2	1	—	3	—	—
Septic arthritis:—							
Elbow	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Wrist... ..	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Knee... ..	11	9	2	—	2	1	8
Ankle... ..	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Tubercular Disease:—							
Elbow	13	4	9	—	9	3	1
Wrist... ..	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Hip	39	28	11	—	23	12	4
Knee... ..	25	19	6	—	22	3	—
Ankle... ..	6	2	4	—	2	4	—
Tarsus	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Multiple	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Osteo-arthritis	2	2	—	—	2	—	—
Charcot's joint	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Baker's cyst	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Foreign body	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ankylosis	10	7	3	—	9	1	—
<i>Injuries of the Spine:—</i>							
Sprains	13	12	1	8	2	—	3
Fractures	21	16	5	—	6	6	9

TABLE XXIII (continued).

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (continued).							
<i>Diseases of the Spine :—</i>							
Spina bifida	2	—	2	1	—	1	—
Pott's disease	70	40	30	7	41	16	6
<i>Diseases of the Scalp and Cranium :—</i>							
Hæmatoma of scalp	9	8	1	2	4	1	2
Wounds of the scalp	111	100	11	38	64	3	6
Epithelioma of scalp	2	2	—	—	1	1	—
Fissured fracture	10	8	2	3	5	—	2
Depressed fracture	78	62	16	30	15	2	31
Fracture of base	66	54	12	17	15	1	33
<i>Diseases of the Brain :—</i>							
Concussion	53	40	13	27	15	2	9
Cerebral abscess	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cerebral tumour	2	—	2	—	—	1	1
Cerebral thrombosis	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Traumatic epilepsy	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Diseases of the Lips and Jaws :—</i>							
Harelip	4	1	3	2	1	1	—
Epithelioma of lip	3	3	—	2	—	1	—
Gingivitis	5	4	1	4	1	—	—
Alveolar abscess	2	2	—	—	2	—	—
Pyorrhœa alveolaris	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Carious teeth	10	10	—	6	2	2	—
Epulis	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Necrosis of jaw	24	21	3	8	13	1	2
Sarcoma of jaw	7	4	3	2	—	5	—
Ankylosis of jaw	2	1	1	—	—	2	—
<i>Diseases of the Mouth :—</i>							
Glossitis	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Ulcer of tongue	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cancer of tongue	5	5	—	—	—	4	1
Parotitis	5	3	2	1	2	1	1
Parotid fistula	2	2	—	1	1	—	—
Parotid tumour	3	2	1	2	—	1	—
Submaxillary fistula	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Ranula	8	6	2	6	1	1	—
<i>Diseases of the Neck :—</i>							
Blood cyst	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cut throat	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Goitre	29	7	22	17	4	6	2
Vincent's angina	7	6	1	5	—	—	2
<i>Diseases of the Chest :—</i>							
Contusion	14	12	2	6	8	—	—
Necrosis of rib	12	8	4	3	7	1	1
Cold abscess	2	2	—	1	1	—	—
Non-penetrating wounds	14	11	3	10	4	—	—
Penetrating wounds	7	5	2	2	3	—	2
Empyema	15	12	3	2	4	—	9
<i>Diseases of the Breast :—</i>							
Abscess of breast	18	2	16	7	10	—	1
Tuberculosis of breast	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cancer of breast	9	—	9	3	—	2	4
Elephantiasis	1	—	1	1	—	—	—

TABLE XXIII (continued).

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (continued).							
<i>Diseases of the Abdomen :—</i>							
Contusion... ..	5	1	4	4	—	—	1
Intra-abdominal hæmorrhage	4	3	1	—	—	—	4
Abdominal tumour... ..	7	5	2	1	—	4	2
Abdominal Wall :—							
Abscess	19	12	7	7	12	—	—
Non-penetrating wounds	8	7	1	5	3	—	—
Penetrating wounds	21	20	1	8	—	—	13
Urachal cyst	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Epithelioma	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Peritoneum :—							
Peritonitis	6	4	2	4	—	—	2
Tubercular peritonitis	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Stomach :—							
Ulcer... ..	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Intestines :—							
Rupture	5	5	—	1	—	—	4
Appendicitis	26	23	3	18	5	—	3
Fæcal fistula	2	2	—	1	—	—	1
Bilharziasis	2	—	2	1	1	—	—
Cancer	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Intestinal obstruction	8	7	1	3	—	—	5
Volvulus	3	2	1	3	—	—	—
Liver :—							
Rupture	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Abscess	8	8	—	4	2	—	2
Cholecystitis	3	3	—	—	1	2	—
Gall-stones	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Spleen :—							
Rupture	3	3	—	2	—	—	1
Abscess	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Splenomegaly	11	8	3	—	5	1	5
Pancreas :—							
Cancer	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
<i>Hernia :—</i>							
Inguinal	248	246	2	224	—	20	4
Femoral	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Umbilical... ..	3	2	1	1	—	1	1
Ventral	9	2	7	9	—	—	—
Irreducible	8	8	—	8	—	—	—
Strangulated	38	38	—	24	4	1	9
Recurrent... ..	7	7	—	6	—	1	—
<i>Diseases of the Rectum and Anus :—</i>							
Congenital narrow anus	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Imperforate anus	7	—	7	5	—	—	2
Artificial anus... ..	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Anal abscess	6	6	—	5	—	1	—
Ischio-rectal abscess	9	9	—	—	9	—	—
Fistula in ano... ..	28	28	—	27	—	1	—
Anal fissure	11	9	2	11	—	—	—
Bilharz. of perineum	6	6	—	—	6	—	—
Piles	125	115	10	66	43	14	2
Prolapse	13	11	2	3	6	3	1
Bilharz. of rectum	15	14	1	2	11	2	—
Polypus	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Stricture of rectum	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Cancer of rectum	6	5	1	—	—	1	5

TABLE XXIII (continued).

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (continued).							
<i>Diseases of the Kidneys :—</i>							
Rupture	5	4	1	2	2	—	1
Hydronephrosis	4	4	—	—	3	—	1
Pyonephrosis	14	9	5	—	9	2	3
Renal calculus... ..	13	13	—	5	3	5	—
Renal colic	9	9	—	—	8	1	—
Perinephric abscess	7	7	—	—	2	2	3
Tumour	2	—	2	—	—	1	1
Uræmia	2	2	—	—	—	—	2
<i>Diseases of the Bladder and Prostate :—</i>							
Ectopia vesicæ	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Rupture of bladder	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cystitis	16	14	2	—	6	4	6
Cancer of bladder	12	11	1	—	—	8	4
Vesical calculus	65	56	9	58	—	2	5
Bilharz. of bladder... ..	37	34	3	—	29	6	2
Incontinence of urine	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Retention of urine... ..	2	2	—	—	1	—	1
Enlarged prostate	27	27	—	3	10	5	9
Malig. dis. of prostate	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Diseases of the Urethra :—</i>							
Hypospadias	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Periurethral abscess	11	11	—	4	7	—	—
Rupture	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Impacted stone	16	15	1	15	—	—	1
Stricture	13	13	—	—	11	1	1
Urinary fistula	69	69	—	18	40	6	5
<i>Diseases of the Penis :—</i>							
Gangrene	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Bilharziasis	6	6	—	1	3	2	—
<i>Diseases of the Testis Cord and Scrotum :—</i>							
Testis :—							
Abscess	3	3	—	2	—	—	1
Orchitis	13	13	—	5	8	—	—
Epididymitis	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Bilharziasis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Hernia testis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Hydrocele... ..	102	102	—	96	—	5	1
Hæmatocele	5	5	—	4	—	—	1
Tuberculosis	3	3	—	—	3	—	—
Cord :—							
Hæmatoma	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Funiculitis	41	41	—	13	25	2	1
Hydrocele... ..	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Varicocele... ..	13	13	—	13	—	—	—
Neuralgia	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sinus	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Scrotum :—							
Abscess	9	9	—	3	4	2	—
Gangrene	17	17	—	3	9	—	5
Lymph-scrotum	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Elephantiasis	7	7	—	2	4	—	1
<i>Under Observation</i>	4	4	—	2	2	—	—
<i>Undiagnosed...</i>	29	19	10	4	17	6	2

TABLE XXIII (continued).

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.
EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT IN-PATIENTS.							
<i>Diseases of the Ear :—</i>							
Foreign body	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Wax	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Boil	4	3	1	4	—	—	—
Abscess	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Tumour	2	2	—	1	—	1	—
Otitis media	32	23	9	15	13	4	—
Acute mastoid... ..	25	10	15	13	8	2	2
Polyp... ..	3	3	—	1	2	—	—
<i>Diseases of the Nose and Accessory Sinuses :—</i>							
Epistaxis	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Boil	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Deflected septum	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Rhinitis	9	5	4	8	—	1	—
Polyp... ..	9	8	1	7	—	2	—
Papilloma... ..	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gumma	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Adenoids	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rhinoscleroma... ..	6	4	2	—	4	2	—
Sebaceous cyst... ..	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tumour	3	2	1	2	—	1	—
Granuloma	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Empyema of front. sinus	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Diseases of the Throat :—</i>							
Tonsilitis	23	16	7	21	—	2	—
Enlarged tonsils	24	15	9	20	—	4	—
Tonsilar abscess	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Retro-pharyn. abscess	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Sarcoma of fauces	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Diseases of the Larynx :—</i>							
Laryngitis... ..	2	2	—	—	2	—	—
Tuberc. laryngitis	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Foreign body	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Œdema	2	2	—	—	—	—	2
Obstruction	2	2	—	—	1	—	1
Papilloma... ..	3	3	—	—	1	2	—
Carcinoma	3	2	1	—	1	2	—
<i>Diseases of the Œsophagus :—</i>							
Obstruction	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Foreign body	3	—	3	2	—	—	1
Stricture	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Under Observation	2	2	—	1	1	—	—
Undiagnosed... ..	6	2	4	4	—	1	1

TABLE XXIII (continued).

	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.
GYNÆCOLOGICAL IN-PATIENTS.					
<i>Diseases of the Vulva and Vagina :—</i>					
Abscess of labium	1	1	—	—	—
Vaginal stenosis	2	—	2	—	—
Pendulous labium	1	1	—	—	—
Vaginitis	1	—	1	—	—
Cyst of vagina	4	4	—	—	—
Fibroma	1	—	—	1	—
Granuloma	1	1	—	—	—
Bilharziasis	6	1	5	—	—
Elephantiasis	1	1	—	—	—
Epithelioma	4	2	1	1	—
Cystocele	8	6	—	2	—
Rectocele	5	5	—	—	—
Cysto-rectocele... ..	23	19	3	1	—
Vesico-vaginal fistula	17	7	6	3	1
Recto-vaginal fistula	6	3	2	1	—
<i>Diseases of the Uterus :—</i>					
Body :—					
Dextro-version... ..	2	—	1	1	—
Ante-version-flexion	4	2	2	—	—
Recto-version-flexion	25	23	1	1	—
Prolapse	21	17	3	1	—
Endometritis	21	16	2	3	—
Pyometra	1	—	1	—	—
Fibro-myoma	26	18	4	4	—
Cancer of body	3	—	—	2	1
Cervix :—					
Hypertrophy	3	3	—	—	—
Cervicitis	1	—	—	1	—
Laceration	2	1	—	1	—
Erosion	3	2	1	—	—
Stenosis	8	8	—	—	—
Polyp... ..	5	4	—	1	—
Cancer	2	—	—	2	—
<i>Diseases of the Fallopian Tubes :—</i>					
Salpingo-ovaritis	31	17	11	3	—
Hydrosalpinx	1	—	1	—	—
Pyosalpinx	5	5	—	—	—
<i>Diseases of the Ovaries :—</i>					
Prolapse	2	2	—	—	—
Ovarian cyst	15	10	—	5	—
Ovarian dermoid	2	2	—	—	—
Solid ovarian tumour	2	1	—	1	—
Malignant ovarian tumour	3	1	—	1	1
<i>Diseases of the Pelvic Peritoneum and Cellular Tissue :—</i>					
Parametritis	15	11	2	1	1
Perimetritis	11	7	4	—	—
Abscess of Douglas pouch	5	2	1	2	—
<i>Diseases of the Abdominal Wall :—</i>					
Sinus	2	1	1	—	—
<i>Miscellaneous :—</i>					
Dysmenorrhœa	1	—	1	—	—
Leucorrhœa	2	1	1	—	—

TABLE XXIII (continued).

	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.
OBSTETRIC IN-PATIENTS.					
Normal Pregnancy	65	65	—	—	—
Abnormal Pregnancy :—					
Vomiting	3	2	—	—	1
Albuminuria	1	1	—	—	—
Eclampsia... ..	8	5	—	—	3
Bronchitis... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Aortic and mitral diseases	1	1	—	—	—
Hydatidiform mole... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Abortion :—					
Complete	31	31	—	—	—
Threatened	28	28	—	—	—
Inevitable... ..	3	3	—	—	—
Incomplete	13	13	—	—	—
Placenta prævia	2	1	—	—	1
Accidental internal hæmorrh.	1	—	—	—	1
Normal Labour	88	87	—	—	1
Abnormal Labour :—					
Occipito-posterior position	2	1	—	—	1
Face presentation	1	1	—	—	—
Breech presentation	3	3	—	—	—
Transverse presentation	7	7	—	—	—
Twin	5	5	—	—	—
Premature labour	8	8	—	—	—
Precipitate labour	1	1	—	—	—
Delayed labour	3	2	—	—	1
Contracted pelvis	15	—	11	—	4
Ruptured uterus	1	—	—	—	1
Retained placenta	5	5	—	—	—
Post-partum hæmorrhage	1	1	—	—	—
Forceps delivery	8	8	—	—	—
Perforation	6	6	—	—	—
Puerperium :—					
Normal	6	6	—	—	—
Subinvolution	4	3	1	—	—
Puerperal sepsis	10	6	2	—	2
Lacerated perineum	6	4	—	—	—
Puerperal insanity	1	—	—	1	—
Undiagnosed... ..	9	7	—	2	—
Not Pregnant	10	10	—	—	—

TABLE XXIII (continued).

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.
OPHTHALMIC IN-PATIENTS.							
<i>Diseases of the Lids :—</i>							
Trichiasis	465	265	200	425	29	11	—
Blepharitis	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Ectropion	11	7	4	5	6	—	—
Entropion... ..	56	30	26	30	26	—	—
Meibomian cyst	5	4	1	5	—	—	—
Stye	2	1	1	1	—	1	—
Cellulitis	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Ulcer... ..	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ptosis	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Injury	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Gangrene	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Tumour	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Closed canthus	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Diseases of the Conjunctiva :—</i>							
Conjunctivitis	73	66	7	54	17	2	—
Trachoma... ..	96	65	31	54	42	—	—
Xerosis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Purulent ophthalmia	3	2	1	3	—	—	—
Symblepharon	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Amyloid conjunctiva	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Pterygium	15	12	3	12	2	1	—
Injury	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
<i>Diseases of the Cornea :—</i>							
Abscess	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Simple ulcer	143	103	40	84	52	7	—
Perforating ulcer	31	15	16	14	16	1	—
Hypopion ulcer	9	5	4	4	5	—	—
Infiltration	34	29	5	22	9	2	1
Leucoma adherence	64	40	24	37	22	4	1
Staphyloma	33	15	18	11	18	4	—
Keratitis	3	3	—	—	3	—	3
Rough cornea	7	7	—	2	5	—	—
Rupture	6	5	1	2	2	2	—
<i>Diseases of the Lachrymal Apparatus :—</i>							
Dæro-cystitis	14	4	10	9	4	1	—
Lachrymal abscess... ..	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Lachrymal fistula	8	3	5	2	5	1	—
Mucocele	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
<i>Diseases of the Lens :—</i>							
Cataract	127	59	68	74	30	22	1
Dislocation	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
<i>Diseases of the uveal Tract :—</i>							
Choroiditis	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Iritis	12	12	—	2	10	—	—
Closed pupil	2	—	2	1	—	1	—
Membranous pupil	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Diseases of the Globe :—</i>							
Panophthalmitis	19	11	8	5	14	—	—
Glaucoma... ..	79	51	28	37	30	12	—
Proptosis	2	2	—	—	2	—	—
Rupture	4	4	—	—	1	3	—
Shrunken globe	4	4	—	3	—	1	—
Tumour	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
<i>Diseases of the Retina :—</i>							
Retinitis	4	4	—	—	—	4	—
Hæmorrhage	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
<i>Diseases of the Optic Nerve :—</i>							
Optic neuritis	3	3	—	—	—	3	—
Optic atrophy	6	6	—	—	—	6	—

TABLE XXIII (continued).

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.
OPHTHALMIC IN-PATIENTS (continued).							
<i>Diseases of the Eye Muscles :—</i>							
Squint	3	1	2	1	—	2	—
<i>Diseases of the Orbit :—</i>							
Cellulitis	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Tumour	7	4	3	5	2	—	—
<i>Miscellaneous :—</i>							
Insect bite	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Undiagnosed... ..	3	2	1	2	1	—	—

SKIN AND VENEREAL IN-PATIENTS.

<i>Diseases of the Skin :—</i>							
Acne	2	2	—	1	1	—	—
Auto-intoxication	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dermatitis	14	9	5	8	5	1	—
Dysiderosis	2	2	—	1	1	—	—
Eczema	36	27	9	4	28	4	—
Erythema multiforme	4	3	1	2	1	1	—
Favus	17	12	5	6	7	4	—
Granuloma	2	—	2	1	—	1	—
Ichthyosis... ..	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Impetigo	7	7	—	2	5	—	—
Keloid	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Leprosy	6	6	—	—	—	6	—
Lichen planus	2	2	—	—	2	—	—
Lupus erythematosus	3	2	1	1	1	1	—
Lupus vulgaris	8	4	4	—	8	—	—
Oriental sore	2	1	1	—	2	—	—
Pediculosis	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Pemphigue	3	2	1	—	1	2	—
Ptyriasis	8	6	2	2	5	1	—
Prurigo	11	7	4	3	8	—	—
Psoriasis	6	4	2	1	5	—	—
Pyoderma... ..	29	28	1	15	14	—	—
Ringworm... ..	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Rodent ulcer	2	2	—	—	1	1	—
Scabies	126	111	15	105	18	3	—
Scleroderma	3	2	1	—	2	1	—
Seborrhœa	5	5	—	—	5	—	—
Sycosis	6	6	—	5	1	—	—
Urticaria	3	3	—	2	1	—	—
Undiagnosed	5	3	2	3	2	—	—
<i>Veneræal Diseases :—</i>							
Gonorrhœa	62	45	17	28	25	9	—
Syphilis	344	255	89	—	268	74	2
Soft sore	9	9	—	4	3	2	—

ANTIRABIC IN-PATIENTS.

Dog bites	1,144	818	326	1,144	—	—	—
Camel bites	21	20	1	20	—	—	1
Cat bites	6	4	2	6	—	—	—
Donkey bites	6	5	1	6	—	—	—
Human bites	7	3	4	7	—	—	—
Horse bites	17	14	3	16	—	—	1
Monkey bites	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Mule bites	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Pig bites	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Wolf bites	46	42	4	46	—	—	—
Hydrophobia	7	5	2	—	—	—	7

Operations.

The following table shows the number of operations performed in the various theatres and the anaesthetic used :—

THEATRE.	ANÆSTHETIC.			
	Total.	General.	Spinal.	Local.
General surgical	1,407	796	597	12
Ear, nose, and throat	165	164	—	1
Gynæcological	157	36	121	—
Obstetric	70	70	—	—
Ophthalmic	1,164	241	—	923
Wards out-patients and reception-room	2,076	1,729	—	347
TOTAL	5,039	3,036	718	1,283

In two of the operations no anæsthetic was administered.

TABLE XXIV.

	Total.	Males.	Females.	ANÆSTHETIC.		
				General.	Spinal.	Local.

OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN THE GENERAL SURGICAL THEATRES.

<i>Excision of Tumours and Cysts :—</i>						
Simple :—						
Lipoma	7	4	3	6	1	—
Fibroma	6	3	3	5	1	—
Myoloma... ..	1	1	—	1	—	—
Angioma	2	—	2	2	—	—
Osteoma	1	1	—	1	—	—
Papilloma	1	1	—	1	—	—
Malignant :—						
Carcinoma :—						
Lid	1	1	—	1	—	—
Lip	1	—	1	1	—	—
Scalp	2	2	—	2	—	—
Abdominal wall	1	1	—	1	—	—
Skin... ..	5	2	3	4	1	—
Tongue	1	1	—	1	—	—
Breast	7	—	7	7	—	—
Rectum	1	1	—	—	1	—
Cæcum	1	—	1	1	—	—
Sarcoma :—						
Jaw	8	6	2	8	—	—
Orbit	3	2	1	3	—	—
Buttock	3	2	1	3	—	—
Lymphosarcoma	5	5	—	4	1	—
Myosarcoma	2	2	—	—	2	—
Endothelioma	3	1	2	3	—	—
Rodent ulcer	7	5	2	7	—	—
Cysts :—						
Retention	3	2	1	3	—	—
Ranula	5	5	—	5	—	—
Diagnostic excision	1	1	—	—	1	—

TABLE XXIV (*continued*).

	Total.	Males.	Females.	ANÆSTHETIC.		
				General.	Spinal.	Local.
OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN THE GENERAL SURGICAL THEATRES—(continued).						
Amputations :—						
For crush :—						
Thigh	2	2	—	2	—	—
Leg	9	8	1	9	—	—
Foot... ..	2	2	—	2	—	—
Toe	1	1	—	1	—	—
For gangrene :—						
Hand	1	1	—	1	—	—
Finger	1	1	—	1	—	—
Thigh	2	2	—	—	2	—
Foot... ..	2	2	—	—	2	—
Toe	1	1	—	—	1	—
For tuberculosis :—						
Knee	2	2	—	2	—	—
For sarcoma						
Reamputation	2	1	1	1	1	—
Operations on the Skin and Subcutaneous Tissues :—						
Erasion of sinus	15	13	2	12	3	—
Excision for elephantiasis	7	6	1	2	5	—
Incision for abscess	37	30	7	31	5	1
Removal of foreign body	45	39	6	42	3	—
Suture of wounds... ..	7	5	2	6	1	—
Excision for keloid	1	—	1	1	—	—
Excision for granuloma	1	1	—	1	—	—
Excision for oriental sore	3	3	—	2	—	1
Operations on Bones :—						
Excision :—						
Ribs... ..	13	11	2	12	—	1
Sternum	3	1	2	3	—	—
Lower jaw	1	1	—	1	—	—
Humerus... ..	3	3	—	3	—	—
Erasion :—						
Upper jaw	1	—	1	1	—	—
Metacarpus	3	2	1	3	—	—
Femur	1	1	—	1	—	—
Sequestrectomy :—						
Frontal bone	1	1	—	1	—	—
Lower jaw	7	4	3	7	—	—
Humerus... ..	8	7	1	8	—	—
Femur	14	12	2	9	5	—
Tibia	11	9	2	10	1	—
Tarsus	2	2	—	—	2	—
Osteotomy	7	5	2	6	1	—
Screwing... ..	1	1	—	1	—	—
Wiring :—						
Clavicle	1	1	—	1	—	—
Humerus... ..	1	1	—	1	—	—
Radius and ulna	1	1	—	1	—	—
Pelvis	1	—	1	1	—	—
Patella	2	2	—	1	1	—
Tibia	2	2	—	2	—	—
Fibula	2	2	—	1	1	—

TABLE XXIV—(continued).

				ANÆSTHETIC.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	General.	Spinal.	Local.
OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN THE GENERAL SURGICAL THEATRES (<i>continued</i>).						
Plating :—						
Radius and ulna	1	1	—	1	—	—
Tibia	2	2	—	1	1	—
Femur	3	1	2	2	1	—
Setting	10	8	2	9	1	—
Trephining :—						
For depressed fracture	83	76	7	* 83	—	—
For gunshot wound	1	1	—	1	—	—
For traumatic hemiplegia	3	3	—	3	—	—
For cerebral tumour	1	—	1	1	—	—
Laminectomy... ..	1	1	—	1	—	—
<i>Operations on Joints :—</i>						
Excision :—						
Shoulder	1	1	—	1	—	—
Elbow	2	2	—	2	—	—
Wrist	1	1	—	1	—	—
Hip	1	—	1	1	—	—
Knee	2	2	—	2	—	—
Ankle	1	—	1	1	—	—
Erasion :—						
For tub. elbow	1	—	1	1	—	—
Arthrotomy :—						
For suppurative arthritis	6	3	3	6	—	—
For loose cartilage	1	1	—	—	1	—
Aspiration :—						
Shoulder	1	—	1	1	—	—
Knee	1	1	—	—	1	—
Reduction of dislocation	7	2	5	7	—	—
Movement for ankylosis	3	2	1	3	—	—
Removal of Baker cyst	1	1	—	—	1	—
Removal of bursa	1	1	—	1	—	—
Examination under anæsthet.	1	1	—	1	—	—
<i>Plastic Operations :—</i>						
Harelip	4	3	1	4	—	—
Ectopia vesicæ	1	1	—	1	—	—
Spina bifida	1	—	1	1	—	—
Contracted scar	4	2	2	4	—	—
Tenotomy for talipes	7	4	3	6	—	1
Stitching of cut tendons	2	2	—	2	—	—
Osteotomy for talipes	1	—	1	1	—	—
Skin grafting... ..	16	11	5	16	—	—
For hypospadias	4	4	—	4	—	—
Repair of scrotum	4	4	—	1	3	—
For tanglion	1	1	—	1	—	—
<i>Operations on the Respiratory Tract :—</i>						
Tracheotomy... ..	2	2	—	1	—	1
For Empyema :—						
Resection of rib	10	9	1	10	—	—
Aspiration	* 3	2	1	1	—	1

* No anæsthetic was administered in one case.

TABLE XXIV (*continued*).

	Total.	Males.	Females.	ANÆSTHETIC.		
				General.	Spinal.	Local.
OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN THE GENERAL SURGICAL THEATRES (continued).						
Abdominal Operations :—						
Exploratory Laparotomy	31	23	8	29	2	—
Laparotomy for :—						
Internal hæmorrhage	5	4	1	5	—	—
Septic peritonitis	6	6	—	5	—	1
Tuberc. peritonitis	2	2	—	2	—	—
Ruptured stomach	1	1	—	1	—	—
Ruptured cæcum	1	1	—	1	—	—
Cancer of liver	2	1	1	2	—	—
Bilharz. of colon	2	—	2	2	—	—
Bilharz. of sigmoid	1	1	—	1	—	—
Perforating typhoid ulcer	1	1	—	1	—	—
Subdiaphragmatic abscess	1	1	—	1	—	—
Ascites	1	1	—	1	—	—
Ruptured liver	1	1	—	1	—	—
Perforating wound of abdomen	5	4	1	5	—	—
Extra-peritoneal rupture of bladder	3	3	—	3	—	—
Intra-peritoneal rupture of bladder... ..	1	1	—	1	—	—
Intestinal obstruction	3	3	—	3	—	—
Volvulus : untwisting	3	2	1	3	—	—
Mesenteric cyst	1	1	—	1	—	—
Resection of Intestine :—						
For intussusception	2	2	—	2	—	—
For rupture	6	6	—	6	—	—
Evacuation of abscess... ..	1	1	—	1	—	—
Incision of appendix abscess	8	7	1	7	1	—
Appendicectomy	16	14	2	16	—	—
Gastro-enterostomy	1	1	—	1	—	—
Drainage of liver abscess	5	5	—	5	—	—
Aspiration of liver abscess... ..	1	1	—	1	—	—
Splenectomy :—						
For ruptured spleen	2	2	—	2	—	—
For splenomegaly... ..	18	11	7	18	—	—
Ovariectomy	2	—	2	2	—	—
Cholecystotomy	1	1	—	1	—	—
Partial gastrectomy	1	1	—	1	—	—
Exploration of abdominal wall... ..	2	2	—	2	—	—
Operations for Hernia :—						
Radical cure of inguinal hernia	232	230	2	40	192	—
Radical cure of femoral hernia	1	1	—	1	—	—
For umbilical hernia	1	1	—	1	—	—
For ventral hernia	9	3	6	8	1	—
For strangulated hernia	32	32	—	6	26	—
Operations on the Rectum :—						
For piles :—						
Ligature	43	42	1	7	36	—
Whitehead	18	17	1	4	14	—
For prolapse	7	7	—	2	5	—
Excision of bilharz. mass	1	1	—	—	1	—
For fistula	6	6	—	—	6	—
For anal fissure	2	2	—	—	2	—
Excision of polyp.	1	1	—	1	—	—
For imperforate anus	6	5	1	6	—	—
Incision of ischio-rectal abscess	3	3	—	2	1	—

TABLE XXIV (*continued*).

	Total.	Males.	Females.	ANÆSTHETIC.		
				General.	Spinal.	Local.
OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN THE GENERAL SURGICAL THEATRES (<i>continued</i>).						
<i>Operations on the Genito-Urinary Organs :—</i>						
Kidneys :—						
Nephrectomy :—						
For renal calculus	1	—	1	1	—	—
For ruptured kidney	9	8	1	9	—	—
Nephrotomy :—						
For renal calculus	3	3	—	3	—	—
For hydronephrosis	3	3	—	3	—	—
For pyonephrosis	3	—	3	3	—	—
For perinephric abscess	3	3	—	3	—	—
Nephropexy :—						
Bladder :—						
Lithotrity	35	33	2	2	33	—
Suprapubic cystotomy :—						
For vesical calculus	25	25	—	12	13	—
For piece of catheter	1	1	—	—	1	—
For cancer of bladder... ..	1	1	—	—	1	—
For extravasation of urine... ..	2	2	—	2	—	—
For bilharziasis	3	3	—	1	2	—
Perineal cystotomy :—						
For vesical calculus	4	4	—	—	4	—
Prostate :—						
Prostatectomy : suprapubic	11	11	—	—	10	1
Urethra :— ...						
External urethrotomy... ..	4	4	—	4	—	—
Extraction of stone	7	7	—	5	2	—
Excision of urinary fist.	40	40	—	3	37	—
Penis :—						
Excision of bilharz. mass	1	1	—	—	1	—
Decortication for elephant.	1	1	—	—	1	—
Scrotum :—						
Excision of skin for elephant.	6	6	—	—	6	—
Excision of skin for gangrene	1	1	—	—	1	—
Incision for abscess	2	2	—	1	1	—
Spermatic cord :—						
Varicocele	12	12	—	—	12	—
Funiculitis	16	16	—	1	15	—
Hydrocele of cord	2	2	—	—	2	—
Hæmatoma of cord	1	1	—	—	1	—
Testis :—						
Hydrocele	106	106	—	6	100	—
Hæmatocele	5	5	—	—	5	—
Epididymectomy	4	4	—	—	4	—
Orchidectomy	2	2	—	—	2	—
Labium :—						
Excision of bilharz. mass	2	—	2	2	—	—
Cystoscopy	1	1	—	—	1	—
Catheterization of ureter	1	—	1	1	—	—

TABLE XXIV (*continued*).

	Total.	Males.	Females.	ANÆSTHETIC.		
				General.	Spinal.	Local.
OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN THE GENERAL SURGICAL THEATRES (<i>continued</i>).						
<i>Operations on the Lymphatic System :—</i>						
Excision of tuberc. glands... ..	39	14	25	39	—	—
Excision for lymphadenoma	1	1	—	1	—	—
Excision of gland for exam.	1	—	1	1	—	—
Lymphangioplasty	1	1	—	1	—	—
<i>Operations on Nerves :—</i>						
Suture of cut nerve	1	1	—	1	—	—
<i>Operations on Arteries :—</i>						
Ligature of carotid artery	1	1	—	1	—	—
<i>Operations on the Thyroid Gland :—</i>						
Thyroidectomy :—						
For goitre	20	3	17	20	—	—
For exophthalmic goitre	1	—	1	1	—	—
<i>Operations on the Ear and Throat :—</i>						
For acute mastoid	1	1	—	1	—	—
Tonsillectomy	1	—	1	1	—	—

OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN THE EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT THEATRE.

<i>Operations on the Ear :—</i>						
Removal of foreign body	1	1	—	1	—	—
Removal of polyp.	5	4	1	5	—	—
Excision of tumour	2	2	—	2	—	—
Scraping	2	2	—	2	—	—
For acute mastoid	30	19	11	30	—	—
Trephining for temporo-sphenoidal abscess	1	—	1	1	—	—
<i>Operations on the Nose and Accessory Sinuses :—</i>						
Scraping :—						
For hypertrophic rhinitis	5	1	4	5	—	—
For lachrymal fistula	3	1	2	3	—	—
Dacrocystectomy	1	—	1	1	—	—
Drainage of frontal sinus	1	1	—	1	—	—
Removal of polyp	7	5	2	7	—	—
Removal of maxillary polyp	1	1	—	1	—	—
Removal of sebaceous cyst	1	—	1	1	—	—
Excision of tumour of nose	1	—	1	1	—	—
Excision of granuloma	1	—	1	1	—	—
Excision of turbinate bone	1	1	—	1	—	—
<i>Operations on the Throat :—</i>						
Tonsillectomy and curettage of adenoids	89	41	48	88	—	1
Incision of retro-pharyngeal abscess	1	1	—	1	—	—
Excision of tumour of soft palate	1	—	1	1	—	—
<i>Operations on the Larynx and Trachea :—</i>						
Tracheotomy	4	4	—	4	—	—
Examination of larynx	5	5	—	5	—	—
Thyrotomy for foreign body	1	1	—	1	—	—
<i>Operations on the Œsophagus :—</i>						
Œsophagoscopy	1	1	—	1	—	—

TABLE XXIV (*continued*).

	Total.	ANÆSTHETIC.		
		General	Spinal.	Local.

OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN THE GYNÆCOLOGICAL THEATRE.

<i>Intra-abdominal Operations :—</i>														
Laparotomy :—														
For tubercular peritonitis	1	—		1	—									
For breaking uterine adhesions	1	—		1	—									
Cæserian section	8	8		—										
Hysterectomy :—														
Total	2	—		2	—									
Partial	17	8		9	—									
Ventral suspension	22	4		18	—									
Myomectomy... ..	5	1		4	—									
Salpingo-ovarectomy	7	3		4	—									
Ovarectomy	13	5		8	—									
Excision of parovarian cyst	1	1		—	—									
Appendicectomy	1	1		—	—									
For ventral hernia	2	1		1	—									
<i>Extra-abdominal Operations :—</i>														
Alexander Adam's	5	—		5	—									
Ripping for suppuration in abdominal wall	1	1		—	—									
<i>Vaginal Operations :—</i>														
Examination	1	—		1	—									
Anterior colporrhaphy... ..	2	—		2	—									
Anterior and posterior colporrhaphy	23	—		23	—									
Colpo-perineorrhaphy	15	—		15	—									
For vesico-vaginal fistula	15	1		14	—									
For recto-vaginal fistula	4	1		3	—									
Excision :—														
Bilharzial mass	4	—		4	—									
Elephantiasis of labia	3	1		2	—									
Pendulous labium... ..	1	—		1	—									
Cyst of clitoris	1	—		1	—									
Urethral prolapse... ..	1	—		1	—									
Urethral ulcer	1	—		1	—									

OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN THE OBSTETRIC THEATRE.

Forceps	21	21	—	—
Perforation... ..	21	21	—	—
Decapitation	2	2	—	—
Evisceration	1	1	—	—
Version	12	12	—	—
Manual removal of placenta	4	4	—	—
Curettage	4	4	—	—
Evacuation of hydatidiform mole	1	1	—	—
Perineorrhaphy... ..	2	2	—	—
Incisions	2	2	—	—

TABLE XXIV (*continued*).

	Total.	Males.	Females.	ANÆSTHETIC.	
				General.	Local.
OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN THE OPHTHALMIC THEATRE (<i>continued</i>).					
<i>Operations on the Lids :—</i>					
For trachoma :—					
Expression	114	66	48	27	87
Excision of cartilage	9	6	3	4	5
For Trichiasis :—					
Snellen's	470	281	189	23	447
Van Millingen's	59	30	29	5	54
Epilation... ..	1	1	—	—	1
For Ectropion :—					
Snellen's... ..	11	10	1	—	11
Cauterization	1	—	1	—	3
Excision of cartilage	3	3	—	—	1
For Entropion :—					
Van Millingen's	10	5	5	4	6
Removal of skin	1	1	—	—	1
Excision of cartilage	3	2	1	—	3
Snellen's... ..	29	17	12	7	22
Canthoplasty... ..	11	11	—	5	6
For symblepharon	2	2	—	—	2
For meibomian cyst	10	7	3	1	9
For sebaceous cyst	1	1	—	—	1
For ptosis	3	2	1	2	1
Excision of granuloma	2	1	1	2	—
<i>Operations on the Cornea :—</i>					
Inversion of pterygium	10	7	3	—	10
Excision of pterygium	5	4	1	—	5
Staphylectomy	4	2	2	4	—
Removal of foreign body	1	1	—	1	—
Paracentesis	2	2	—	2	—
Scraping... ..	17	9	8	2	15
Cauterization... ..	8	7	1	5	3
<i>Operations on the Lachrymal Apparatus :—</i>					
Drainage... ..	7	3	4	1	6
Scraping	4	2	2	4	—
Splitting of canaliculus	3	1	2	1	2
Excision of lachrymal sac... ..	6	—	6	4	2
<i>Operations on the Lens :—</i>					
Cataract extraction	105	57	48	9	96
Needling	22	9	13	9	13
Curette evacuation	9	5	4	6	3
Extraction for dislocation	1	1	—	1	—
<i>Operations on the Iris :—</i>					
Iridectomy for :—					
Leucoma adherens	51	37	14	22	51
Perforating corneal ulcer	18	7	11	8	12
Prolapse of iris	11	6	5	7	32
Glaucoma	17	6	11	5	2
Iritis	4	3	1	1	9
Closed pupil	3	2	1	1	4
Cataract	5	2	3	—	1
Keratitis... ..	1	—	1	—	0
Dislocated lens	1	1	—	1	—

TABLE XXIV (continued).

	Total.	Males.	Females.	ANÆSTHETIC.	
				General.	Local.
OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN THE OPHTHALMIC THEATRE (<i>continued</i>).					
<i>Operations on the Globe :—</i>					
Trephining for glaucoma	44	36	6	3	41
Evisceration for panophthalmitis	24	18	8	24	—
<i>Enucleation for :—</i>					
Staphyloma	19	10	9	19	—
Shrunken eye	4	2	2	4	—
Glaucoma	4	2	2	4	—
Ruptured globe	8	5	3	8	—
<i>Operations on the Eye-Muscles :—</i>					
Tenotomy	2	—	2	—	1
<i>Operations on the Orbit :—</i>					
For orbital tumour	3	1	2	3	—
Scraping of frontal sinus	1	1	—	1	—

Foundlings.

214 foundlings were present in the home during the year 1921. Of these 80 were carried over from the year 1920 and 134 admitted during the year 1921. 109 died and 14 were adopted during the year. 91 were carried over to the year 1922.

The following is an analysis of the causes of death of the 109 cases :—

<i>Gastro-intestinal Diseases :—</i>		Erysipelas	1
Gastro-enteritis	14	Influenza	7
Enteritis.....	9	Acute cervical adenitis	3
Enterocolitis	5	Congenital syphilis	2
<i>Diseases of Nutrition :—</i>		<i>Varia :—</i>	
Marasmus	18	Prematurity	4
<i>Pulmonary Diseases :—</i>		Exposure and collapse	5
Pneumonias	15	Hæmorrhage neonatorum	4
Bronchitis	8	Pyelitis	1
<i>Specific Infectious Diseases :—</i>		Status lymphaticus	1
Whooping cough... ..	3	Pyæmia... ..	5
Chicken pox... ..	1	Inanition	1
		Septicæmia	2
		TOTAL	109

REPORT ON THE WORK OF ALEXANDRIA GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL.

8,260 patients were admitted to the hospital during the year : 6,575 males and 1,685 females. This is a decrease of 474 cases compared with the number of admissions during 1920. With the addition of 288 cases (remaining at the end of 1920) to the total number of admissions, we get a total of 8,548 in-patients.

In great contrast with the diminution of the admissions, there was an enormous increase in the number of out-patients as shown by the following table :—

	1920.	1921.
New cases that attended at the Out-patients Departments during the year, admissions not included	24,038	39,354
Old cases that attended at the Out-patients during the year ...	41,296	85,440
	65,334	124,794
Admissions	8,734	8,260
GRAND TOTAL ...	74,068	133,054

This means that while the admissions were 474 cases less than 1920, the out-patients attendances were nearly doubled.

The number of beds in this hospital is at present too small for the City of Alexandria and the environs and, had it been possible to accommodate more cases, the admissions would have shown a big increase.

Some other factors take part in the causation of the diminution :—

(a) The outbreak of infectious diseases was distinctly milder this year than during any of the past five years, so much so that there was no need for opening the Chatby Isolation Hospital, and the few beds in the Infectious Section of the General Hospital were enough to accommodate the cases that required isolation and treatment.

(b) No military cases at all were dealt with during this year, in contra-distinction to preceding years, when the military admissions used to increase the general list of takings-in.

The number of admissions previously stated does not include the women who received treatment at the Lock Hospital for native prostitutes (the Ex Austro-Hungarian Hospital at Moharrem Bey). These were 914 in number, which, with the addition of thirty-eight cases remaining in hospital on December 31, 1920, gives a total of 952 in-patients. This number is about 200 less than that of last year, and about 500 less than the year 1919.

Table XXV shows the nature and results of these cases.

The following table shows the total number of cases dealt with as in-patients under the Direction of this hospital during the year 1921 :—

Number of cases treated at General Hospital	8,251
„ „ „ Lock Hospital	914
„ „ remaining at the end of 1921 :—	
At General Hospital	297
At Lock Hospital... ..	38
TOTAL	9,500

The table given below demonstrates the progressive increase in the admissions and the out-patients during the past sixteen years. The admissions have gone progressively up from 4,232 in 1906 to 10,407 in 1918 and then showed a decrease. The out-patients were only 3,829 in 1906 and were 39,354 this last year, which is over ten times as much. This does not include the old cases nor the admissions :—

YEAR.	Admissions.	Out-patient New Cases.
1906	4,232	3,829
1907	4,653	3,799
1908	5,296	4,717
1909	5,676	8,623
1910	6,032	10,000
1911	6,114	11,111
1912	6,523	12,109
1913	7,288	18,449
1914	7,531	17,565
1915	7,907	18,931
1916	9,599	20,388
1917	9,963	16,399
1918	10,407	18,771
1919	9,278	18,061
1920	8,734	24,038
1921	8,260	39,354

With the addition of 8,260 admissions to 39,354 other new cases at Out-patients Department we get a total of 47,614 new cases attending at the Hospital during the year.

The total number of cases discharged from the hospital during 1921 was 8,251 : 6,565 males and 1,686 females. The following table shows the results attained :—

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Cured	2,854	897	3,751
Improved	2,829	492	3,321
No improvement	359	126	485
Died... ..	523	171	694
TOTAL	6,565	1,686	8,251
Under treatment at the end of the year ...	234	63	297

The daily average of patients in the hospital was 299.

The total number of deaths was 694, which is approximately 8·4 per cent of the total number of cases that were treated at the General Hospital. It is to be noted that the deaths due to infectious diseases only is 137, which, if added to the deaths due to burns and serious casualties explains the causation of half the total number of deaths.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE 8,260 ADMISSIONS.

Cases admitted at the request of the Police	1,934
„ „ at their own request	3,803
Policemen	694
Prisoners : natives	133
Europeans	12
Administrations	1,383
Ghafirs	301
TOTAL	8,260

TABLE XXV.—RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF THE 8,251 CASES
THAT WERE DISCHARGED FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR 1921.

DISEASES.	Cured.		Improved.		No Improvement.		Died.		Total.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Alimentary.											
Diseases of stomach	51	14	4	1	—	—	3	1	58	16	74
Tubercular peritonitis	4	1	3	4	2	2	2	1	11	8	19
Dysentery	78	14	41	4	1	—	15	2	135	20	155
Diarrhoea and enteritis	51	4	30	5	4	2	10	1	95	12	107
Liver	9	—	13	—	3	—	2	—	27	—	27
Other diseases	76	1	7	—	—	—	1	1	84	2	86
Respiratory.											
Pneumonia	33	8	7	—	—	—	20	2	60	10	70
Phthisis	1	—	49	8	47	2	35	12	132	22	154
Pleurisy	12	—	14	1	1	1	6	—	33	2	35
Other diseases	90	8	116	7	6	1	15	—	227	16	243
Circulatory.											
Heart	1	—	37	11	6	4	17	5	61	20	81
Other circulatory diseases	1	2	14	10	3	5	5	2	23	19	42
Urinary.											
Nephritis	1	5	23	8	4	—	6	9	34	22	56
Others	75	5	41	2	9	—	6	—	131	7	138
Blood.											
Spleen	19	3	24	3	4	1	6	1	53	8	61
Others	12	2	22	6	2	—	1	—	37	8	45
Nervous.											
Brain	2	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	9	—	9
Spinal cord	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	4
Others	18	1	47	4	14	3	4	2	83	10	93
Constitutional.											
Rheumatism	66	9	33	7	—	—	1	—	100	16	116
Diabetes	—	—	16	4	7	2	—	1	23	7	30
Senility	1	—	10	4	9	4	15	3	35	11	46
Debility	5	2	23	4	5	3	12	6	45	15	60
Parasitic.											
Pellagra	4	—	43	10	5	1	32	2	84	13	97
Malaria	28	1	5	—	—	—	1	—	34	1	35
Ankylostoma	12	—	27	—	3	—	1	—	43	—	43
Filaria	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Poisoning.											
Alcohol	105	7	11	1	—	—	1	—	117	8	125
Other poisons	22	3	7	2	—	—	2	—	31	5	36
Lunatics	—	—	31	14	88	32	2	—	121	42	167
Other Medical diseases	33	13	22	7	4	1	6	2	65	23	88
Fractures.											
Simple	11	9	134	27	4	1	18	2	167	39	206
Compound	13	1	49	5	—	—	7	1	69	7	76

TABLE XXV (continued).

DISEASES.	Cured.		Improved.		No Improvement.		Died.		Total.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
<i>Tumours.</i>											
Malignant	5	—	6	2	10	10	2	3	23	15	38
Non-malignant	13	4	11	1	2	3	—	—	26	8	34
Traumatic injuries	108	18	500	50	4	1	74	8	686	77	763
Burns	10	3	32	22	2	4	23	50	67	79	146
Bilharziasis	56	1	110	1	10	—	9	—	185	2	187
Fistula in ano	22	3	81	4	6	1	1	—	110	8	118
Liver abscess... ..	4	1	6	1	—	—	2	—	12	2	14
Hernia	205	7	32	2	21	1	7	—	265	10	275
Hæmorrhoids..	81	8	126	13	11	1	—	—	218	22	240
Appendicitis	13	1	8	—	1	—	2	2	24	3	27
Vesical calculus	19	—	3	—	—	—	5	—	27	—	27
Other surgical diseases	272	52	531	99	47	17	38	8	888	176	1,064
<i>Ophthalmic</i>	176	77	110	55	10	3	—	—	296	135	431
<i>Skin...</i>	218	14	141	22	1	1	1	2	361	39	400
<i>Venereals.</i>											
Syphilis	28	10	149	34	3	1	—	—	180	45	225
Gonorrhœa	20	4	47	5	—	—	—	—	67	9	76
Soft sores	21	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	49
<i>Midwifery</i>	—	44	—	3	—	3	—	2	—	52	52
<i>Gynæcology</i>	—	148	—	19	—	15	—	3	—	185	185
<i>Foundlings</i>	14	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	18	32
Relatives accompanying patients ...	50	159	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	159	209
<i>Fevers</i>	559	153	—	—	—	—	101	36	660	189	849
Cases under observation, found to be nothing	126	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	126	59	185
GRAND TOTAL	2,854	897	2,829	492	359	126	523	171	6,565	1,686	8,251

SUMMARY.

RESULT.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Cured	2,854	897	3,751
Improved	2,829	492	3,321
No improvement	359	126	485
Died	523	171	694

TABLE XXVI.—DIFFERENTIAL LIST OF THE OPERATIONS, SURGICAL AND GYNÆCOLOGICAL,
PERFORMED AT THE ALEXANDRIA GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR 1921.

OPERATIONS.	Cured.	Improved.	No Improvement.	Died.	Under Treatment.	TOTAL.
Laparotomies	119	7	2	29	7	164
Herniotomy :—						
Inguinal	216	3	—	4	9	232
Ventral	4	—	—	—	1	5
Femoral	4	—	—	—	1	5
Umbilical	1	—	—	—	—	1
Strangulated hernia :—						
Inguinal	13	—	—	4	—	17
Umbilical	—	—	—	1	—	1
Hydroceles and hæmatoceles... ..	155	1	—	1	3	160
Varicocele	44	—	—	1	—	45
Castration	2	2	—	1	—	5
Trephining	25	1	—	3	1	30
Prostatectomy	2	1	—	1	—	4
Kidney operations	4	2	—	2	1	9
Benign tumours and cysts	29	—	—	—	—	29
Malignant tumours	8	31	—	4	1	44
Goitre	3	1	—	—	—	4
Amputations :—						
Due to injury	34	2	—	5	1	42
Due to disease	14	4	—	2	—	20
Lithotrity	8	—	—	3	—	11
Lithotomy :—						
Suprapubic... ..	7	—	—	3	—	10
Perineal	—	4	—	4	—	8
Cystotomy :—						
Suprapubic... ..	—	1	—	8	—	9
Perineal	—	4	—	4	—	8
Mastoid	2	3	—	—	1	6
Circumcision	3	—	—	—	—	3
Fistula :—						
Anal	67	7	—	—	1	75
Urinary	7	3	—	1	1	12
Condylomata :—						
Piles and fissures	175	45	—	—	1	221
Anal and ischio-rectal abscesses	39	11	—	—	2	52
Necrosis	63	22	—	3	15	103
Plastics	5	1	—	1	2	9
Skin-grafting	18	9	—	—	2	29
Empyema thoracis	8	—	—	3	1	12
Abscesses, cellulitis, sinuses, ulcers, etc. ...	102	89	—	5	9	205
Elephantiasis	2	—	—	—	—	2
Hare-lip	3	—	—	—	—	3
Prolapse of rectum	8	1	—	—	—	9
Varicose veins	4	—	—	—	—	4
Papillomata of rectum	11	4	—	—	—	15
Decortication	—	—	—	—	1	1
Flap wounds	18	3	—	2	—	23
Dilatation of urethra	1	—	—	—	—	1
Trimming operations	30	14	—	1	3	48
Gunshot wounds	24	2	—	9	—	35
Bone operations :—						
Plating and wiring	2	2	—	—	1	5
Compound fractures... ..	31	6	—	5	2	44

TABLE XXVI (*continued*).

OPERATIONS.	Cured.	Improved.	No Improvement.	Died.	Under Treatment.	TOTAL.
Excision of scrotum... ..	4	1	—	—	1	6
Foreign bodies	3	—	—	—	—	3
Nasal polypi	3	—	—	—	—	3
Stitch sinus	2	3	—	—	1	6
Tonsils and adenoids	13	—	—	—	—	13
Excisions of joints :—						
Wrist	—	—	—	—	1	1
Sterno-clavicular	—	1	—	—	—	1
Head of mandible	1	—	—	—	—	1
Hip	3	—	—	—	—	3
Knee	1	—	—	—	1	2
Shoulder	1	—	—	—	—	1
Elbow	1	2	—	—	—	3
Glands :—						
Of neck	31	5	—	—	3	39
Of axilla	4	—	—	—	—	4
Of groin	5	1	—	—	2	8
Examination under chloroform	5	1	—	—	—	6
Reduction of dislocation	3	—	—	—	—	3
Laminectomy	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cold abscesses	10	10	—	—	1	21
Periostitis	3	1	—	—	—	4
<i>Major Gynæcological Operations</i> (see <i>Laparotomies</i>).						
<i>Minor Gynæcological Operations.</i>						
Cyst of labium	1	—	—	—	—	1
Bartholinectomy	4	—	—	—	—	4
Vegetations and warts	2	—	—	—	—	2
Vaginal cyst	1	—	—	—	—	1
Colpo-perinorrhaphy... ..	6	—	—	—	1	7
Anterior colporrhaphy	11	—	—	—	1	12
Posterior colporrhaphy	9	—	—	—	1	10
Colpocleisis... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1
Vaginal drainage	1	1	—	1	1	4
Polypus of uterus	5	—	—	—	—	5
Dilatation of cervix... ..	24	—	—	—	—	24
Curettage	67	1	—	—	1	69
Evacuation of uterus for abortion	11	—	—	—	—	11
<i>Midwifery.</i>						
Forceps	1	—	—	—	—	1
Podalic version... ..	2	—	—	—	1	3
Cranioclast... ..	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL	1,554	313	2	113	83	2,065

SUMMARY.

Cured	1,554
Improved	313
No improvement	2
Died	113
Under treatment	83
TOTAL	2,065

This shows that the mortality of the operation cases was nearly 5·4 per cent.

TABLE XXVII.—DIFFERENTIATION OF THE 164 LAPAROTOMIES PERFORMED DURING THE YEAR.

OPERATIONS.	Cured.	Improved.	Same.	Died.	Under Treatment.	TOTAL.
<i>Surgical Operations, Male and Female.</i>						
Exploration	3	2	—	2	—	7
Splenectomy	17	—	—	6	1	24
Liver abscess	7	—	—	1	—	8
Thalama's	3	—	—	—	—	3
Appendicectomy	11	—	—	3	1	15
Tubercular peritonitis	3	2	—	—	—	5
Intestinal obstruction :—						
Volvulus	3	—	—	—	—	3
Bands	1	—	—	—	—	1
Intussusception... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cancer... ..	1	—	—	4	—	5
Gunshot wounds	2	—	—	3	—	5
Stab wounds	4	—	—	2	1	7
Colopexy	2	—	—	—	—	2
Septic peritonitis	1	—	—	1	—	2
Bilharzia of sigmoid	1	1	—	—	—	2
Gastrostomy	—	—	—	1	—	1
Fæcal fistula	—	—	—	1	—	1
Gunshot wound of kidney	—	—	—	1	—	1
Angioma of liver	—	—	1	—	—	1
<i>Gynæcological Laparotomies.</i>						
Hysterectomy	8	—	—	—	—	8
Dermoid of broad ligament	1	—	—	—	—	1
Salpingectomy	3	—	—	—	—	3
Ventrofixations, ventrosuspensions, shorten- ing of round ligaments, etc.	24	—	—	1	2	27
Pyosalpinx, tubo-ovarian abscess, abscess of broad ligament, etc.	12	2	—	3	—	17
Ovarian tumours and cysts	10	—	—	—	2	12
Malignant ovary	—	—	1	—	—	1
Wertheim's operation for cancer of cervix...	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	119	7	2	29	7	164

SUMMARY.

Cured	119
Relieved... ..	7
Same condition	2
Died	29
Under treatment	7
TOTAL	164

The mortality of all laparotomies was approximately 17·5 per cent.

TABLE XXVIII.—LIST OF THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES
TREATED AT THE ALEXANDRIA GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR 1921.

DISEASES.	Cured.		Died.		Total.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Typhus	51	31	27	10	78	41	119
Relapsing fever... ..	35	5	—	—	35	5	40
P.O.U.O.	296	45	18	7	314	52	366
Influenza	22	3	3	—	25	3	28
Smallpox	3	1	—	—	3	1	4
Chickenpox... ..	1	2	—	—	1	2	3
Mumps	7	2	—	—	7	2	9
C.S.M.	4	1	1	1	5	2	7
Measles	4	2	—	—	4	2	6
Diphtheria	3	—	1	2	4	2	6
Plague... ..	65	28	23	11	88	39	127
Erysipelas	67	28	18	1	85	29	114
Tetanus	1	1	8	2	9	3	12
Typhoid	—	—	2	—	2	—	2
Puerperal fever... ..	—	4	—	2	—	6	6
TOTAL	559	153	101	36	660	189	849

This shows that the total number of infectious diseases received this year was only 849, as compared with 1,440 during 1920. There was no need to open Chatby, whereas last year 1,089 other cases had to be isolated and treated there.

The Chatby Isolation Hospital.

As mentioned in former pages, the outbreak of infectious diseases during the year 1921 was distinctly milder than during any of the past five years.

The following table shows the difference :—

YEAR.	Number of Cases treated at Chatby.			Number of Cases treated at Infectious Section of General Hospital.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1920	799	290	1,089	1,167	273	1,440	2,529
1921	—	—	—	660	189	849	849

This shows that the number of infectious diseases dealt with during 1921 was only one-third of the number we received during the preceding year, and was milder still than the four years before.

The Ophthalmic Section.

The work in the Ophthalmic section has increased during this year as is indicated hereunder :—

New cases at the Ophthalmic Out-patients Department during the year were 6,110.
Old cases attendances were 37,647.

The total number of ophthalmic, old and new, 43,757.

Total number of ophthalmic admissions was 445.

Total number of ophthalmic operations, minor and major, was 2,471.

The Lunacy Section.

167 cases of lunacy were admitted to the hospital which is only one case more than last year. Eleven other cases were admitted to the hospital under observation for lunacy and were found sane and subsequently discharged.
These cases were disposed of as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cases sent to Asylum :—			
Certified by Police Medical Officer	87	32	119
Certified by Hospital Medical Officer ...	1	—	1
Cases discharged :—			
Cured	—	—	—
Not insane	8	3	11*
Still insane	31	14	45†
Died	2	—	2
TOTAL	129	49	178

The Lock Hospital for Native Prostitutes.

914 cases received treatment at the Lock Hospital at Moharrem Bey during this year, as compared with 1,057 cases during the year 1920. With the addition of 38 cases remaining in hospital under treatment at the end of the year, we get a total of 952.
The following table demonstrates the nature and results of treatment of these cases :—

DISEASES.	Cured.	Transferred to General Hospital.	Total.
Syphilis	241	—	241
Gonorrhœa	306	—	306
Soft sores	164	—	164
Skin diseases... ..	10	—	10
Relatives accompanying patients	14	—	14
Under observation (found non-contagious) ...	160	19	179
TOTAL	895	19	914

SUMMARY.

Cases existing at beginning of 1921 ...	78
Cases admitted during the year	874
Cases discharged during the year	914
Cases remaining at end of 1921	38

The Anthelmintic Annex.

(A short note on the treatment of Bilharzia and Ankylostoma).

Prior to February 1921, all bilharzia cases that required a course of tartar emetic were admitted to the hospital and treated in the medical ward; since that date an Anthelmintic Annex was attached to the Out-patients Department, and owing to the lack of place and inconvenience of the work in the mornings, arrangements were made for carrying out the treatment in the afternoons, which arrangements did not cause the attending patients any troubles.

* These eleven cases appear in the general list of the discharges of the hospital under the heading “cases under observation found to be nothing” and are not included under the heading “lunatics.”
† These cases were discharged to their relatives or to different Consulates, still insane but quiet and harmless.

(1) *Choice of Cases.*—There was no choice of cases ; all stages of bilharzial infections had to be treated. Mild cases were instructed to attend regularly as out-patients, while severe infections, complicated or otherwise, and thus requiring prolonged medical treatment or surgical interference, were admitted to the hospital. Patients, however, coming from distant places, policemen, ghafîrs, Municipality labourers, etc., had to be admitted.

(2) *Nature of the Cases.*—The great majority of the cases treated as out-patients were urinary infections, while those treated in the wards were mostly intestinal ; double infections formed a small percentage.

Of 301 cases treated as out-patients, 82 per cent were urinary, 11 per cent intestinal, and 7 per cent mixed infection.

Of 180 cases treated in the wards, 40 per cent were urinary, $52\frac{1}{2}$ per cent intestinal, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent double infections.

Of a total 481 cases treated by the hospital during the year, 322, *i.e.* 67 per cent, were urinary, 123, *i.e.* 26 per cent, were intestinal, and thirty-five cases, *i.e.* 7 per cent, were double infections.

This shows that urinary cases predominate in the out-patients ; intestinal cases are the majority of those treated in the wards, while double infections are about the same proportion in both.

(3) *Age.*—Patients of all ages attended as out-patients ; the youngest being seven years and the oldest forty-five.

(4) *Attendance.*—About 40 per cent of the cases in the out-patients have not attended regularly in spite of the treatment being free, and some stopped coming altogether. In-patients were persuaded to finish the course, and Government employees had to stay, and in this way it was possible to maintain regularity in the wards.

(5) *Dosage.*—It was a routine to start with half a grain (of tartar emetic) as an initial dose, then one grain, then one and a half, and then two grains. In strong robust subjects a bigger initial dose could be given, and in weak and debilitated patients the maximum dose of two grains could not be reached. A 6 per cent solution of tartar emetic was prepared and this rendered easy the use of an ordinary 2 c.c. *record* syringe. The injections were given regularly every second day and, sometimes, due to serious reaction, a period of rest had to be given to the patient. In mild cases improvement was noticeable after the fifth injection, *i.e.* after only seven grains, but usually an average total of twenty-three to twenty-seven grains had to be given. In some cases as few as thirteen grains, in others as many as thirty grains, and even thirty-five in one case, was a complete cure. Two deaths were recorded in the course of treatment and two cases of relapse, surely not new infections, one after thirteen grains, and the other after seventeen grains, and both had to have more injections. No patient was signed cured before three or four repeated microscopical examinations, all negative, of urine or stools or both, according to the nature of the case, and a fifth examination after fifteen days.

(6) *Reactions and Remote Effects.*—Nausea, vomiting, irritative cough, rigors, insomnia, pains all over the body, anorexia, wasting, and debility were the general bad reactions experienced by the patient. A sense of dysuria was a frequent complaint. Stomatitis and diarrhoea in the course of antimony treatment are signs of danger.

(7) *Value of the Tartar Emetic Treatment.*—The tartar emetic is a definite cure in early mild cases, especially the vesical. Combined with further treatment in complicated cases, it can still be considered a complete specific cure. A relapse may either be due to insufficient dosage during the treatment or a new infection.

(8) *Sex.*—Two women only attended for tartar emetic treatment, while the whole number was exclusively males.

Ankylostomiasis.

All patients suffering from ankylostoma were admitted to the hospital and treated in the medical wards. Forty-three cases were treated during the year 1921, some of them required concomitant treatment for other affections.

Oil of chenopodium was the routine anthelmintic, while thymol had occasionally to be used when chenopodium failed, sometimes with very satisfactory results.

Three c.c. of the chenopodium given in three successive doses, with two hours' interval, repeated on the fourth and eighth day was the usual dosage for an adult. Thymol used to be given in doses from one to three or four grammes, according to the age and consitution of the patient.

No untoward symptoms or signs were observed beyond giddiness, epigastric discomfort, and whistling in the ears.

As many as eighty worms have been expelled on the first day of treatment.

It was a rule to purge the patients on vermifuge before and after the administration and to fast them in between. Stools for twenty-four hours were next collected, emulsified, strained with gauze and examined.

Some cases, though negative microscopically, contained worms, which were expelled by the anthelmintic, and *vice versa* other cases, positive under the microscope, could not be made to pass worms.

After a course of treatment most of these cases gained in hæmoglobin, added body weight, and felt great improvement.

Oil of chenopodium proved to be a good vermifuge in Ascariasis.

The Out-patients Department.

The work in the different Out-patients Departments of this hospital has increased enormously during this year. The total number of cases that attended, whether old or new, went up to 133,054, which is about double the number of 1920.

The new cases that attended at all sections of the Out-patients was 39,354, while it was only 24,038 during 1920 and 18,061 during 1919.

In the former pages of this report, I gave a list showing the continuous increase in the numbers of the cases that attended at the Out-patients during the past sixteen years. From 3,829 cases in 1906, we arrived at 39,354 in 1921, which is over ten times as many.

A certain number of minor operations are performed at the Out-patients Department by the Resident Medical Officers, such cases as would not deserve admission. The following is a list of these operations :—

Incisions of abscesses, etc....	474
Extraction of foreign bodies	4
Excision of small tumours and cysts	37
Circumcisions...	4
Plastics	68
Extraction of carious teeth	18
Tappings...	17
Amputation	1
TOTAL	623

X-ray Department.

From April 23 till July 9, the switch table was under repair due to a burn in its coils.

During the remaining part of the year 192 cases required examination by the rays, and were, according to the nature of the case, either screened or photographed. The following is a list of these cases :—

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS.								
Fractures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39 screenings.
"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 plates.
Dislocations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 screenings.
"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 plate.
Kidney cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 screenings.
"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 plates.
Tumours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Other diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Foreign bodies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bismuth meal...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192

694 policemen and 301 ghafîrs were admitted during the year as compared with 727 and 303 last year and 716 and 263 the year before respectively.

145 prisoners: 133 natives and 12 Europeans received treatment as in-patients during the year, as compared with 198 last year: 169 and 29 respectively.

125 cases of drunkenness were admitted during the year, which is fifteen cases less than last year. Eight of these were females.

Thirty-two foundlings were sent to the hospital, fourteen males and eighteen females. This makes four less than last year, and of these there was a mortality of about 50 per cent.

Fourteen barbers and twenty *dayas* received instruction this year, of which thirteen barbers and eighteen *dayas* passed the examination.

3,097 examinations and re-examinations have been made by the Medical Commission, which is 138 cases more than during the year 1920 and about double the number seen during 1918. Of these 3,097 examinations, 156 cases were seen outside the hospital.

1,290 medico-legal reports have been dealt with by the Resident Medical Officers of the hospital, of which 1,209 were small reports and eighty-one long ones, including sixteen autopsies.

The number of patient-days was 109,236.

The cost per bed per annum was L.E. 84·289 milliemes.

The cost per patient per day was L.E. 0·271 milliemes.

The expenditure of the hospital has been L.E. 29,669·677 milliemes.

Treatment fees received from in-patients was L.E. 541·349 milliemes.

Treatment fees received from out-patients was L.E. 934·700 milliemes.

Spent from the *Sulja* L.E. 996·033 milliemes.

2.—CHILDREN'S DISPENSARIES AND MATERNITY HOMES.

The useful work carried out by these was continued. An Intern Section was added during the year to Zagazig Maternity Home. This has been installed in an adjoining building and comprises a six-bedded ward, operation room, lecture room, chief *daya's* room, kitchen, bathroom, etc. It is of considerable use in dealing with patients coming for treatment from distant villages.

In the attached tables, Nos. XXIX to XXXIII, will be found details of the work carried out during the year in these Children's Dispensaries and Maternity Homes.

TABLE XXIX.—CHILDREN'S DISPENSARIES. CASES AND ATTENDANCES DURING 1921.

DISPENSARIES.	New Cases.	Old Cases.	Total Attendances.	Period.
Damanhûr	10,173	37,549	47,722	294 days
Tanta	7,977	28,627	36,604	278 "
Mansûra	9,807	28,522	38,329	287 "
Zagazig	2,266	11,910	14,176	298 "
Shibîn el Kôm	5,288	21,320	26,608	296 "
Gîza	5,340	25,653	30,993	290 "
Faiyûm	4,567	18,666	23,233	281 "
Beni Suef	7,809	36,465	44,274	298 "
Biba	4,738	24,194	28,932	302 "
Wasta	5,527	18,291	23,818	303 "
Minya	6,422	21,734	28,156	299 "
Port Said	8,905	28,205	37,110	286 "
TOTAL	78,819	301,136	379,955	Average. 293 days.
Total in 1914 ...	47,601	202,088	249,689	—
Total in 1915 ...	48,923	206,159	255,082	—
Total in 1916 ...	70,223	320,587	390,810	293 days.
Total in 1917 ...	69,233	314,474	383,707	295 days.
Total in 1918 ...	70,061	312,188	382,249	289 days.
Total in 1919 ...	55,384	235,831	291,215	231 days.
Total in 1920 ...	71,292	320,411	391,703	282 days.
Total in 1921 ...	78,819	301,136	379,955	293 days.
Increase or Decrease ...	+ 7,527	— 19,275	— 11,748	+ 11 days.

TABLE XXX.—CHILDREN'S DISPENSARIES. ANALYSIS OF CASES DURING 1921.

CASES.	Damanhûr.	Tanta.	Mansûra.	Zagazig.	Shibin el Kôm.	Gîza.	Faiyûm.	Beni Suef.	Biba.	Wasta.	Minya.	Port Said.
Eyes	2	—	8	384	—	1	63	255	1,053	745	1,378	704
Skin	1,113	943	1,541	376	995	1,528	724	1,670	584	738	690	1,010
Ears	114	402	373	96	148	34	147	312	162	211	103	356
Chest	1,140	1,175	1,969	323	720	977	789	1,033	411	755	700	1,022
Abdomen	6,163	3,963	3,663	753	2,513	2,053	1,704	3,748	2,251	2,528	2,220	4,428
Surgical... ..	301	426	193	116	61	96	58	185	26	42	22	692
General	1,314	988	1,966	215	804	571	978	563	234	506	1,198	256
Infectious	26	80	94	3	47	80	104	43	17	2	111	437
Total number of new cases	10,173	7,977	9,807	2,266	5,288	5,340	4,567	7,809	4,739	5,527	6,422	8,905
Number of old cases	37,549	28,627	28,522	11,910	21,320	25,653	18,666	36,465	24,194	18,291	21,734	28,205
TOTAL... ..	47,722	36,604	38,329	14,176	26,608	30,993	23,233	44,274	28,932	23,818	28,156	37,110
Number of working days	294	278	287	298	296	290	281	298	302	303	299	286

TABLE XXXI.—MATERNITY SCHOOLS. ANALYSIS OF ABNORMAL CASES DURING 1921.

CASES.	Damanhûr.	Tanta.	Mansûra.	Zagazig.	Shibin el Kôm.	Faiyûm.	Minya.	Sohâg.	TOTAL.
<i>Multiple Births:—</i>									
Twins	12	14	2	17	14	6	2	7	74
Triplets	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
<i>Abnormal Presentations:—</i>									
Breach ordinary	16	14	3	15	12	13	6	10	89
„ difficult... ..	—	1	—	2	—	2	4	5	14
Footling	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
Face	1	6	—	4	1	2	—	—	14
Transverse	1	3	1	7	5	—	3	3	23
Cord	—	3	—	2	1	1	3	2	12
Unreduced O.P.	—	7	—	3	—	4	—	—	14
Shoulder	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	5
<i>Instrumental Deliveries:—</i>									
Forceps	3	—	4	14	20	14	4	4	63
Craniotomy	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Cæsarian section	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
<i>Complications:—</i>									
Post-partum hæmorrhage	—	5	1	8	—	—	3	—	17
Ante-partum „	—	—	—	12	—	1	—	2	15
Placenta previa... ..	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	5
Retained and adherent placenta	—	4	—	3	2	—	—	1	10
Uterine inertia	—	3	—	4	—	4	—	—	11
Contracted pelvis	—	2	—	2	2	—	5	—	11
Anteflexed uterus	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gangrene of cervix	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cicatrised Os and vagina	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Rigid Os	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Œdema cervix and growths	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Cancer	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Laceration of perineum	—	7	1	8	3	—	—	—	19
„ of vagina	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ruptured uterus	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Hydramnios	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	5
<i>Carried forward ...</i>	35	79	12	115	63	50	35	34	423

TABLE XXXI (continued).

CASES.	Damanhûr.	Tanta.	Mansûra.	Zagazig.	Shibîn el Kôm.	Faiyûm.	Minya.	Sohâg.	TOTAL.
<i>Brought forward</i> ...	35	79	12	115	63	50	35	34	423
Albuminuria	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Gen. Œdema (Heart) ...	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Eclampsia	1	2	1	2	—	—	1	—	7
Syphilis	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Gonorrhœa	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Undiagnosed fever	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Renal colic	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Syncope and aphasia ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Leprosy	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Baudl's ring	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Metritis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Hare-lip	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Ascitis in infant	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Monster	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	5
Hydrocephalus	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Spina bifida	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
Fractured humerus	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Illness complicating Puerperium :—</i>									
Puerperal fever... ..	1	2	1	6	10	7	—	—	27
Sapraemia	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Puerperal ulcer	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Abscess of breast	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Albuminuria	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Fever, three days	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Fever, undiagnosed	—	3	—	4	2	—	—	3	12
Influenza	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	—	9
Malaria	—	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	9
Dysentery	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cystitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia... ..	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	4
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Phthisis	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Pulmonary embolism ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Thrombosis... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Pelvic cellulitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
„ abscess	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Puerp. mania	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Rheumatism	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
<i>Maternal Deaths :—</i>									
Pneumonia... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Puerperal fever	1	—	1	—	2	2	1	1	8
Gangrene, cervix	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rupture, heart	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Heart failure	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Rupture uterus	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Embolism	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Collapse	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Nephritis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Eclampsia	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Dysentery	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Phthisis	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Hæmorrhage	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3
Fever, unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
<i>Infant Mortality :—</i>									
Still-births	20	20	6	31	28	31	11	20	167
Died after birth	5	8	5	17	19	6	5	—	65
<i>Premature Births :—</i>									
Viable... ..	5	31	1	24	25	20	9	6	121
Non-viable (abortions) ...	1	15	19	14	4	4	7	15	79
TOTAL	72	183	52	250	160	131	79	88	1,015
Total number of cases attended	708	572	285	972	957	567	370	311	4,742

TABLE XXXII.—SCHOOLS FOR *Dayas*. STATISTICS FOR 1921.

CASES.	Damanhûr.	Tanta.	Mansûra.	Zagazig.	Shibîn el-Kôm	Faiyûm.	Minya.	Sohâg.	Total.
Abortions	1	15	19	17	4	4	7	15	82
Deliveries	534	335	173	595	671	367	244	160	3,079
B.B.A.	23	27	12	11	—	3	23	39	138
Primipara	100	85	51	164	153	107	44	36	740
Abnormal Comp.	12	47	13	77	32	22	20	26	249
Premature births	5	31	1	23	25	20	9	7	121
Still-born	21	20	6	31	29	29	11	20	167
Deaths { Mother	4	2	1	3	8	7	5	4	34
Child... ..	5	8	5	17	20	8	5	—	68
In-patients... ..	3	2	4	34	15	—	2	4	64
Total number of cases	708	572	285	972	957	567	370	311	4,742
Number of visits of matrons and <i>dayas</i>	9,981	2,754	2,547	13,268	6,927	4,278	4,733	3,619	48,107
Number of working days... ..	299	175	206	322	336	317	246	245	Average. 268
Number of <i>dayas</i> trained... ..	19	8	16	36	20	24	20	17	160

TABLE XXXIII.—MATERNITY HOMES. NUMBER OF *Dayas* WHO PASSED EXAMINATION AND THOSE WHO FAILED IN 1921.

SCHOOLS.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Damanhûr	18	1	19
Tanta	8	—	8
Mansûra	15	1	16
Zagazig	36	—	36
Shibîn el Kôm	17	3	20
Faiyûm	24	—	24
Minya	20	—	20
Sohâg	15	2	17
TOTAL	153	7	160

Number of Egyptian midwives who attended midwifery course in the maternity
homes 160
Number of those who passed the examination 153
„ „ failed 7

3.—GENERAL DISPENSARIES.

33,112 patients were treated in the various Government Dispensaries during the year. The detailed attendances at each dispensary are given in Table XXXIV. The receipts for medicines supplied are given for each dispensary separately in Table XXXV.

TABLE XXXIV.—OUT-PATIENTS TREATED GRATUITOUSLY IN GOVERNMENT DISPENSARIES DURING 1921.

DISPENSARIES.	Number of Patients.	DISPENSARIES.	Number of Patients.
		<i>Brought forward...</i>	16,885
Rosetta	1,695	El Dirr	224
El 'Atf	621	Beni Mazâr	2,705
Ityâi el Barûd	231	Samallût	1,871
Dilingât	71	Abu Qurqâs	815
Shubrakhit	3,281	Wasta... ..	1,016
Baltîm (Brullns)	151	Dairût... ..	225
Barrage	227	Manfalût	693
Fariskûr	445	Abnûb... ..	125
Tel el Kebîr	4	Abu Tig	589
Shirbîn	2,033	El Badâri	154
Fûwa	526	Tema	623
Santa	100	Akhmîm	1,626
Quwesna	676	Girga	2,576
Bilqâs	3,724	Balyâna	859
Matarîa (Manzala)	1,147	Basyûn	278
Kafr el Dauwâr	182	Nag ^c Hammâdi... ..	731
El Saff	502	Dishna	57
Biba	554	Qûs	343
Itsa	715	Idfu	717
<i>Carried forward</i>	16,885	<i>TOTAL... ..</i>	33,112

TABLE XXXV.—DISPENSARIES RECEIPTS DURING 1921.

DISPENSARIES.	RECEIPTS.		DISPENSARIES.	RECEIPTS.	
	L.E.	M.		L.E.	M.
			<i>Brought forward</i>	264	652
Rosetta	23	528	Beni Mazâr	7	120
El 'Atf	15	506	Samallût	8	340
Ityâi el Barûd	7	197	Abu Qurqâs	13	620
Dilingât	8	432	Wasta... ..	16	449
Shubrakhit... ..	10	880	Dairût... ..	4	735
Baltîm (Brullus)	6	518	Manfalût	11	530
Barrage	6	255	Abnûb... ..	29	365
Fariskûr	13	307	Abu Tig	4	923
Tel el Kebîr	—	—	El Badâri	7	017
Shirbîn	15	435	Tema	12	267
Fûwa	21	275	Akhmîm	15	470
Santa'	7	320	Girga	11	220
Quwesna	17	969	Balyâna	23	326
Bilqâs	30	336	Basyûn	14	595
Matarîa (Manzala)	19	855	Nag ^c Hammâdi... ..	24	012
Kafr el Dauwâr	30	521	Dishna	10	250
El Saff	2	000	Qûs	5	866
Biba	20	902	Idfu	17	965
Itsa	7	419	El Dirr	2	985
<i>Carried forward</i>	264	652	<i>TOTAL... ..</i>	505	707

4.—INSPECTORATE OF PHARMACIES.

CONTROL OF PHARMACIES AND THE DRUG TRAFFIC.

During the year certain modifications have been introduced into the arrangements for the authorization of wholesale poison dealers, with the object of effecting a more satisfactory control over the traffic in cocaine, morphine, opium, heroine and *cannabis indica* and the preparations and derivatives of these. Under the old arrangements it was found that there was increasing tendency showing itself for certain persons to apply for authorizations as wholesale poison dealers less with the object of embarking on the general wholesale chemical trade than with the idea of engaging mainly in the more lucrative traffic in stupefacient drugs, which, under existing laws, are possible by legitimate courses of being directed to undesirable ends. This tendency was rapidly leading to a position in which the number of authorized wholesale poison dealers was becoming so great as to be difficult of effective control and out of all proportion to the needs of the community. During the previous year, as a result of this, the issue of new authorizations was entirely suspended for a time, as a temporary measure. The difficulty under the old arrangement was that no person could import or deal in poisons unless first provided with an authorization to do so. Any person therefore wishing to engage in the wholesale chemical trade, unless he excluded poisons which was not feasible, had of necessity to obtain his authorization before he took any steps to set up his business. At that time, however, it was impossible for the controlling service to foresee whether the applicant would eventually establish a *bona-fide* wholesale chemical or drug business or merely or mainly use his authorization for the purpose of importing and dealing in stupefacient drugs. Under the new scheme which came into force towards the end of the year two forms of authorizations are issued :—

A. An authorization to deal in all poisons except cocaine, morphine, opium, heroine, and *cannabis indica* and the preparations and derivatives of these. This authorization is accorded to all persons producing the required certificates and is valid for five years.

B. An authorization to deal in the narcotic drugs excluded from A. This is renewable every year and is only issued to pharmacists or persons who, under A, have shown that they are engaged in a legitimate wholesale general drug trade, or are the accredited agents of reputable drug manufacturers.

This arrangement permits of new firms establishing the *bona-fides* of their businesses under permit A and later obtaining permit B, as soon as it has been shown that they really intend to engage in a legitimate wholesale drug business.

Firms authorized previous to the new arrangements coming into force have, under the old authorization, the rights of trade now conferred upon dealers holding both permits A and B under the new.

The distribution of the authorizations issued to wholesale poison dealers up to end of 1921 are given below together with the results of the legal proceedings taken against persons who have failed to comply with the law regulating this trade.

TABLE XXXVI.—AUTHORIZED POISON DEALERS.

	Cairo.	Alexandria.	Provinces.	TOTAL.
Authorizations issued up to end of 1921 ...	43	38	12	93
Contraventions against Poisons Law No. 14 1904 :—				
Authorized dealers	— 1 { =1	1 { =1	— 1 { =5	1 { =7
Unauthorized dealers	1 {	— {	5 {	6 {
Judgments given against contraveners :—				
Authorized dealers	— 1 { =1	1 { =1	— 1 { =1	1 { =3
Unauthorized dealers	1 {	— {	1 {	2 {
Cases pending :—				
Unauthorized persons	—	—	4	4

PHARMACIES.

The additional pharmacist attached to the Inspectorate of Pharmacies last year for the purpose of extending the control over outside pharmacies has greatly facilitated the carrying out of inspections of these, and during the year nearly every pharmacy has been visited by one or other of the Inspectors. The few which have not been inspected are those which have opened recently and this for the reason that it is of but little use to inspect such until they have been in existence at least three months and have had an opportunity of establishing themselves on the lines upon which they propose to run.

It is to be regretted that a large percentage of pharmacies still fail to give entire satisfaction.

It is true that in most cases they conform to the law but many of them leave much to be desired in the way of cleanliness and sufficiency of drugs and implements. On such points the Inspectors have no power to take any legal action. The most they can do is to advise an amelioration. Under the law it is not necessary that the owner of a pharmacy should be a qualified pharmacist provided that the actual work in the pharmacy is done by a qualified person. A greater tendency to unsatisfactory conditions is found in the pharmacies owned by unqualified persons than is found in those belonging to qualified pharmacists.

In table XXXVII are given details of the inspections held during the year.

TABLE XXXVII.—CONTROL OF PHARMACIES.

Pharmacies.	Cairo.	Alexandria.	Provinces.	TOTAL.
Total of pharmacies existing at end of 1920 :—				
Qualified proprietors	92 { =153	41 { =77	68 { =145	201 { =375
Unqualified proprietors	61 {	36 {	77 {	174 {
Opened during 1921 :—				
Qualified proprietors	9 { =16	4 { = 8	9 { =16	22 { =40
Unqualified proprietors	7 {	4 {	7 {	18 {
Closed during 1921 :—				
Qualified proprietors	5 { =13	2 { = 4	3 { =14	10 { =31
Unqualified proprietors	8 {	2 {	11 {	21 {
Existing at end of 1921 :—				
Qualified proprietors	96 { =156	43 { =81	74 { =146	213 { =383
Unqualified proprietors	60 {	38 {	72 {	170 {
Inspected during 1921 :—				
Qualified proprietors	97 { =161	39 { =78	59 { =132	195 { =371
Unqualified proprietors	64 {	39 {	73 {	176 {
Satisfactory Inspections :—				
Qualified proprietors	87 { =140	36 { =68	51 { =112	174 { =320
Unqualified proprietors	53 {	32 {	61 {	146 {
Unsatisfactory Inspections :—				
Qualified proprietors	10 { =21	3 { =10	8 { =20	21 { =51
Unqualified proprietors	11 {	7 {	12 {	30 {

TABLE XXXVIII.

	Cairo.	Alexandria.	Provinces.	Total.
Samples of drugs, etc., sent to Laboratories for analysis :—				
Conform	—	—	—	209
Not conform	—	—	—	101
				} = 310
Contraventions against the Pharmacy Law No. 14 of 1904 :—				
Qualified proprietors	3	2	2	7
„ managers	3	3	6	12
Assistant pharmacists	—	1	—	1
Apprentices	—	1	1	2
Unqualified proprietors	—	4	—	4
Unauthorized persons	6	6	11	23
	} = 12	} = 17	} = 20	} = 49
Judgments given against contraveners :—				
Qualified proprietors	—	1	2	3
„ managers	—	2	3	5
Assistant pharmacists	—	1	—	1
Apprentices	—	1	—	1
Unqualified proprietors	—	1	—	1
Unauthorized persons	1	—	3	4
	} = 1	} = 6	} = 8	} = 15
Cases pending :—				
Qualified proprietors	3	1	—	4
„ managers	3	1	3	7
Apprentices	—	—	1	1
Unqualified proprietors	—	3	—	3
Unauthorized persons	5	6	8	19
	} = 11	} = 11	} = 12	} = 34
Cases filed :—				
Qualified proprietors	—	—	1	1
Unqualified proprietors	1	—	—	1
	} = 1	} = 0	} = 1	} = 2

PHARMACISTS.

During this year thirty-two new pharmacists were authorized to practise in Egypt. Of these only twelve qualified in Egypt. Of the 949 registered pharmacists in the country in 1921, only 183 were pharmacists with Egyptian qualifications. All the remainder had foreign diplomas. As a result of this, great difficulty is often experienced by this Department in obtaining a sufficiency of Egyptian qualified pharmacists for its service. The difficulty is further increased by the objection of many of them to serve in the Provinces when satisfactory employment is obtainable in pharmacies in Cairo and Alexandria. In spite of this, however, it is satisfactory to report that it has been possible to replace all the assistant pharmacists who were formerly in charge of some of the Government hospital pharmacies by properly qualified men.

ASSISTANT PHARMACISTS.

Eleven persons have been registered as assistant pharmacists during the year, of whom ten have qualified from the School of Medicine in Cairo and one from Cyprus.

The question of assistant pharmacists and pharmacy apprentices will probably in the near future call for fresh consideration. Law No. 20 of 1911 was formulated principally partly in order to regularize the position of unauthorized persons who had been practising pharmacy for some years and partly to cope with a serious shortage of qualified pharmacists. The supply of assistant pharmacists, however, at present tends to be greater than the demand for them to meet the requirements of pharmacies.

Thus of the 298 persons registered as assistant pharmacists only about two-thirds are actually working in pharmacies ; the remainder are either engaged in wholesale drug

business or have given up pharmacy entirely. There are at the present time 225 apprentices who are registered as serving in pharmacies and at the end of four years a large proportion of these will have obtained their certificates as assistant pharmacists. For reasons of economy pharmacists are accepting apprentices instead of assistants and in consequence the latter find it difficult to obtain situations. This difficulty will continue to increase if the number of apprentices is not limited.

It may be necessary therefore in the near future to raise the standard of the entrance examination for the registered apprentices considerably. Assistant pharmacists who are proprietors of pharmacies continue to evade the law by registering their pharmacies in the name of some near relative or other person. They engage a qualified manager in name only and exploit the pharmacy themselves. A number of *procès-verbaux* have been drawn up during the year against these men for working on their own responsibility during hours not permitted by law and efforts are being made to put an end to this offence.

Assistant pharmacists authorized to practise... ..	298
Apprentices training in pharmacies and registered at the school	225
Apprentices struck off the register during the year for various reasons	21
Apprentices admitted to the school during the year after entrance examination	13

TABLE XXXIX.

	Cairo.	Alexandria.	Provinces.	Total.
Contraventions against Law No. 20 of 1911 :—				
Qualified proprietors	—	1	—	1
„ managers	1	3	3	7
Assistant pharmacists	—	2	1	3
Apprentices	1	1	—	2
Unauthorized persons	—	—	1	1
Judgments given against contraveners :—				
Qualified managers	—	2	1	3
Assistant pharmacists	—	2	—	2
Apprentices	1	—	—	1
Cases pending :—				
Qualified proprietors	—	1	—	1
„ managers	1	1	2	4
Assistant pharmacists	—	—	1	1
Apprentices	—	1	—	1
Unauthorized persons	—	—	1	1

Traffic in Poisonous Plants.—Five new permits have been granted during the year for dealing in various poisonous plants, bringing the total up to thirty-eight. These are mostly issued to dealers either for the purchase of locally cultivated plants mainly for export or for the admission of such into Egypt from surrounding countries largely for re-exportation.

Opium.—A considerable amount of opium is introduced into the country, largely in crude form, from the countries in which it is grown.

Thus in 1921 approximately 7,083 kilos. of the drug were imported into Egypt, of which 3,825 kilos. came from Syria, 1,573 from Persia, 717 from Turkey, 486 from Smyrna, 300 from British India, 64 from the United Kingdom, 52 from Greece, 45 from Palestine, and 21 from other countries. These amounts were imported by regularly authorized dealers.

In addition to the quantity thus introduced from outside a certain quantity is produced within the country. Previous to the war a certain amount of cultivation of the Opium Poppy took place in this country, there being, in 1912, 655 acres and in 1913 561 acres under such cultivation. During the war, with the object of increasing grain supplies, the cultivation of opium within the country was prohibited, and during the period 1914–1920 practically no cultivation of this plant took place in the country. The

restriction, however, was removed at the end of that period and in 1921 there were 1,599 acres under cultivation with the Opium Poppy. The ordinary yield of opium varies from 3·6 to 5·4 kilos. per acre or an average of 4·5 kilos. This would give an approximate yield of crude opium of 7,195·5 kilos. in 1921. This added to the 7,083 kilos. imported gives a total of 14,278·5 kilos. either brought into or produced within the country. As against this the recorded exports in 1921 were 6,318 kilos., leaving 7,960 kilos. apparently remaining in Egypt. Allowance, however, must be made for the unrecorded quantities of this which are taken out of the country by trading caravans. In the subjoined table are given the relative figures for 1919, 1920, and 1921.

TABLE XL.

Year.	Quantity of Opium Imported in Kilos.	Estimated Yield of Opium from Cultivation within the Country in Kilos.	Recorded Exports of Opium.
1919	112·550	144	—
1920	499·954	4·5	—
1921	7,082·965	7,195·5	6,318

Other Narcotic Drugs.—The authorized imports of cocaine, morphine, heroine, dionine and ext. *cannabis indica* for the years 1919, 1920 and 1921 are shown in the subjoined comparative table.

TABLE XLI.

Year.	Morphine.	Kilogrammes.			
		Cocaine.	Heroine.	Dionine.	Extract Cannabis Indica.
1919	22·935	30·800	2·810	1·730	65·000
1920	22·690	69·213	4·495	6·928	23·000
1921	24·170	81·435	2·528	0·743	15·000

It must be understood that these figures simply represent the quantities imported through the regular channels by pharmacists and authorized poison dealers for medicinal use. The quantities introduced illegally by unauthorized persons cannot of course be ascertained. Some small deduction should be made from the quantities imported to allow for re-exportation, but the amount of this is probably small.

With the object of restricting as far as possible undesirable traffic in such narcotic drugs, legislation is at present under consideration by the Government for the purpose of providing a more stringent control over the introduction of these into the country.

III.—REPORT ON THE WORK OF SECTION III.

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS.

The Ophthalmic Hospitals of Egypt are distinguished in the fact that twenty special ophthalmic hospitals are grouped under one direction. This not only enables a large amount of clinical work to be done (113,000 new patients were treated, 65,000 operations were performed, and over a million attendances of out-patients were recorded during last year), but also facilitates the systematic trial of various methods of operation or of treatment.

The travelling hospitals are five in number, three of these are large and completely equipped hospitals in which every sort of ophthalmic operation can be performed and two are smaller though useful units.

There are fifteen specially ophthalmic hospitals in the fourteen provinces of Egypt. These have been provided by local effort and are maintained mostly by the Government, but some by Provincial Councils. Also hospitals are in the course of construction at Qena and Gîza.

The staff of the hospitals is entirely Egyptian with a British Director.

The months of the year during which the pressure on the hospitals is greatest are from June to October. It is probable that this depends on the increased temperature during these months. The exact role, if any, played by flies in the propagation of eye-disease is not exactly known, but is under investigation.

There is a great distinction between acute ophthalmias and the chronic disease trachoma. The acute ophthalmias may, without treatment, cause blindness in a few days, and are the cause of the great increase of patients at the hospitals during the hot weather. The chronic trachoma affects more than 95 per cent of the population; it results very frequently in a depreciation of vision, though less often in blindness.

The ophthalmic inspection and treatment of the pupils in the Government Schools is an important feature of the work of the Ophthalmic Section of the Department of Public Health.

In view of the more restricted interest in the details of ophthalmic work depending upon its peculiarly specialized character, it has been found convenient to exclude the detailed account of the work of this Section from the General Departmental Report and to issue it in the form of a separate publication. Under this arrangement, the annual reports of the Director of Ophthalmic Hospitals are published separately and contain a large amount of special information as well as detailed statistics of various kinds.

TABLE XLII.—SYNOPSIS OF WORK OF HOSPITALS SINCE 1904.

		1904 to 1910*	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
<i>Hospitals in existence:—</i>													
Travelling	... ..	2	3	4	5	4	—	4	4	5	5	5	5
Permanent	... ..	1	2	4	7	10	11	13	13	13	13	15	16
New patients treated	... ..	56,165	20,488	28,029	40,670	50,126	52,752	68,304	81,529	82,316	76,525	94,921	113,201
Total attendance of out-patients	... ..	807,039	236,411	341,211	544,267	686,012	735,919	849,366	903,751	922,614	906,961	1,064,509	1,322,074
Operations performed	... ..	44,244	14,322	21,315	30,648	40,710	42,146	54,205	59,581	54,277	49,974	56,503	65,378
In-patients	... ..	1,616	678	909	1,807	2,071	2,274	2,454	2,847	3,264	3,613	4,232	4,513
<i>Details:—</i>													
Patients examined	... ..	67,501	31,274	43,668	62,233	75,398	71,930	94,447	100,410	90,668	83,577	108,113	127,223
Patients regularly treated	... ..	34,228	20,438	28,029	40,670	50,126	52,752	68,304	81,529	82,316	76,525	94,921	113,201
Incurable cases	... ..	8,628	2,620	7,200	9,544	10,554	7,765	9,871	9,675	5,650	4,467	6,400	6,727
Blind in one eye	... ..	5,743	3,196	4,115	5,360	6,425	5,637	7,042	9,385	8,969	8,537	9,833	10,566
Blind in both eyes	... ..	5,247	2,811	2,824	3,878	3,591	2,992	3,504	4,611	4,261	4,278	5,154	5,053
Trichiasis cases examined	... ..	25,726	7,871	13,176	17,329	21,624	19,220	22,214	27,341	26,164	20,052	23,154	28,245
“ eyes operated on and cured...	... ..	7,412	3,933	6,942	11,700	16,542	19,149	26,094	30,200	28,890	24,611	27,081	28,939
<i>New patients treated per age:—</i>													
Under 1 year	... ..	1,220	761	1,495	2,700	2,472	3,023	4,031	5,168	6,434	4,824	6,306	7,002
From 1 to 5 years	... ..	3,727	1,903	3,317	4,631	6,394	5,762	7,865	7,938	8,607	8,562	11,277	14,221
“ 6 “ 10	... ..	6,813	2,101	3,210	4,786	5,634	5,229	6,985	9,217	9,213	9,097	10,544	13,104
“ 11 “ 15	... ..	3,618	2,051	3,056	3,799	4,570	5,651	6,275	7,965	8,483	7,479	10,126	11,430
“ 16 “ 20	... ..	3,481	2,067	2,588	3,253	3,949	4,491	5,752	6,748	6,826	6,159	7,096	8,652
“ 21 “ 25	... ..	11,204	6,116	8,167	12,679	17,257	18,492	23,017	28,028	26,904	25,671	30,732	39,101
“ 26 “ 30	... ..											
“ 31 “ 35	... ..											
“ 36 “ 40	... ..	7,104	5,589	6,196	8,822	9,850	10,104	14,379	16,465	15,849	14,733	18,840	23,358
“ 41 “ 45	... ..											
“ 46 “ 50	... ..											
“ 51 “ 55	... ..	5,006	2,833	3,358	2,070	1,603	1,537	1,537	1,537	1,537	1,537	1,537	1,537
“ 56 “ 60	... ..											
“ 61 “ 65	... ..											
“ 66 “ 70	... ..	1,537	1,537	1,537	1,537	1,537	1,537	1,537	1,537	1,537	1,537	1,537	1,537
“ 71 “ 75	... ..											
“ 76 “ 80	... ..											
Over 70 years	... ..	1,537	1,537	1,537	1,537	1,537	1,537	1,537	1,537	1,537	1,537	1,537	1,537
“ 81 “ 85	... ..											
“ 86 “ 90	... ..											

* In 1904 there was only one travelling ophthalmic hospital and there was no permanent ophthalmic hospital until 1907.

IV.—REPORT ON THE WORK OF SECTION IV.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The declension in the number of cases of the principal infectious diseases noted as occurring in 1920, has been continued in 1921, and has been much more marked.

During this year, there has been 97 per cent less smallpox, 67 per cent less typhus fever, 58 per cent less relapsing fever, and 25 per cent less plague, than in the previous year.

The following table shows the total number of cases of the principal infectious diseases during the years 1920–1921, with death-rates in each.

TABLE XLIII.

Diseases.	1920.		1921.	
	Total of Cases.	Death rate.	Total of Cases.	Death rate.
		Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Smallpox	3,004	26·48	92	26
Typhus fever	13,279	26·4	4,476	28·4
Relapsing fever	2,876	14·6	1,217	16·27
Plague... ..	462	58·2	356	42·9

SMALLPOX.

It will be seen that the total number of cases recorded is ninety-two as compared with 3,004 in 1920. This is the smallest number of smallpox cases recorded in this country in any one year during the last twenty-five years. The diminution is due to the effect of the vaccination campaign begun in 1919 and finished early in 1921 during which a total of six million persons were revaccinated.

The following list shows the distribution of smallpox cases which occurred during the years 1920–1921 :—

	1920	1921
Cairo	171	8
Alexandria	411	9
Port Said	84	8
Ismailia	13	—
Suez... ..	67	3
Damietta	17	—
Frontier Districts	4	2
Beheira	247	1
Daqahlîya	318	6
Gharbîya	417	13
Minûfiya	275	2
Qalyûbîya	164	1
Sharqîya... ..	113	6
Gîza... ..	12	1
Beni Suef	7	2
Faiyûm	17	—
Minya	16	8
Asyût	189	18
Girga	53	3
Qena	222	1
Aswân	187	—

The following table shows the number of cases and deaths recorded from smallpox during the last twenty years.

TABLE XLIV.

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death rate.
			Per cent.
1902	1,225	280	22·85
1903	2,357	565	23·97
1904	4,336	1,093	25·20
1905	4,186	851	20·32
1906	1,965	409	20·50
1907	2,130	573	26·90
1908	2,578	620	24·04
1909	4,046	1,023	25·28
1910	3,117	648	20·78
1911	2,824	737	26·09
1912	1,985	456	22·97
1913	2,934	706	24·06
1914	7,097	1,564	22·03
1915	5,222	1,262	24·16
1916	2,972	902	30·35
1917	1,567	409	26·10
1918	1,198	306	25·54
1919	7,895	1,926	24·39
1920	3,004	796	26·48
1921	92	24	26·00

TYPHUS AND RELAPSING FEVER.

The diminution in these diseases is very satisfactory. Some part of this declension may be attributed to increase in knowledge among the populace of the part played by the louse in the dissemination of these diseases.

The methods of delousing have also been considerably improved and the disinfecting staff is now becoming much more practised in the various procedures.

The following table shows the number of typhus fever cases and deaths recorded during the last ten years :—

TABLE XLV.

YEAR.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death rate.
			Per cent.
1912	1,658	220	13·2
1913	4,936	1,438	28·9
1914	9,508	2,533	26·6
1915	17,096	4,216	25·2
1916	30,507	7,096	23·2
1917	18,569	4,147	22·4
1918	24,953	6,589	26·4
1919	16,970	5,569	32·8
1920	13,279	3,512	26·4
1921	4,476	1,273	28·44

The following table shows the incidence of cases and deaths of relapsing fever during the last ten years :—

TABLE XLVI.

YEAR.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death rate.
			Per cent.
1912	220	19	8·63
1913	432	45	13·15
1914	211	28	13·27
1915	761	72	9·46
1916	10,494	862	8·21
1917	11,162	1,043	9·34
1918	12,642	829	6·55
1919	3,272	598	18·24
1920	2,876	430	14·60
1921	1,217	198	16·27

PLAGUE.

The total number of plague cases in 1921 was 356 as compared with 462 in 1920. The number of deaths in 1921 was 153, showing a mortality of 42·9 per cent. The mortality in 1920 was 58·2 per cent.

The death-rate in 1921 is the second lowest recorded since 1899. This is partly due to the diminution in the proportion of pneumonic cases, the most fatal form of the disease. In 1921, the proportion of the pneumonic cases was 3·7 as compared with 7·7 in 1920.

This is satisfactory as indicating the improvement in control which has rendered possible the taking of prompter measures on the first appearances of the disease. This form of the disease is much more susceptible to the effect of preventive work than the bubonic and septicæmic types.

The majority of the cases occurred in the three principal Ports, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, and in Tanta. These places contributed 268 cases out of the total 356.

The following table gives a recapitulation of the plague statistics from 1899 to 1920 :—

TABLE XLVII.

YEAR.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death rate.
			Pur cent.
1899	93	45	48·0
1900	127	60	47·2
1901	205	102	49·5
1902	481	291	60·0
1903	303	160	52·7
1904	854	501	58·66
1905	266	181	68·0
1906	631	475	75·2
1907	1,253	914	72·9
1908	1,511	780	51·6
1909	513	207	40·5
1910	1,238	615	49·7
1911	1,656	1,041	62·9
1912	884	441	49·9
1913	654	304	46·5
1914	219	111	50·7
1915	235	120	51·0
1916	1,702	828	48·7
1917	732	399	54·5
1918	357	153	42·8
1919	877	473	53·9
1920	462	269	58·2
1921	356	153	42·9

The following table gives details of plague cases occurring in 1921* :—

TABLE XLVIII.—DETAILS OF PLAGUE CASES DURING 1921.

TOWN OR DISTRICT.	GOVERNORATE OR PROVINCE.	Existing.	NEW CASES.			DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.			Cured.	Remaining.	DEATHS OUT OF HOSPITAL.			Total Cases since Com- mencement of the Year.	Total Deaths.
			Bubonic.	Septicæmic.	Pneumonic.	Bubonic.	Septicæmic.	Pneumonic.			Bubonic.	Septicæmic.	Pneumonic.		
Egyptians.															
Alexandria ...	Governorate	—	113	1	—	31	1	—	79	3	8	1	—	123	41
Port Said ...	„	—	23	1	—	10	1	—	12	1	4	—	—	28	15
Suez	„	—	62	1	1	27	1	1	30	5	23	1	4	92	57
Tanta	Gharbiya ...	—	25	—	—	1	—	—	24	—	1	—	—	26	2
Kafr el Zayat	„ ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—
Tel el Kebir ...	Sharqîya ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Biba	Beni Suef ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Etsa	Faîyûm ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Minya	Minya ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	5	1
Beni Mazâr ...	„ ...	—	8	—	—	1	—	—	7	—	1	—	—	9	2
El Fashn ...	„ ...	—	10	—	—	1	—	—	9	—	2	—	—	12	3
Maghâgha ...	„ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Samallût ...	„ ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	1
Mallawi	Asyût ...	—	10	1	—	3	1	—	7	—	2	2	—	15	8
Deirût	„ ...	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	5	4
Sohâg	Girga	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—
Tahta	„ ...	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	2	7	7
Qûs... ..	Qena	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
TOTAL		—	276	5	6	77	4	6	182	9	45	6	7	336	145
Foreigners.															
Alexandria ...	Governorate	—	14	—	—	5	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	14	5
Port Said ...	„	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	5	2
Suez	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
TOTAL		—	18	—	—	6	—	—	11	1	1	1	—	20	8
GRAND TOTAL ...		—	285	5	6	83	4	6	193	10	46	7	7	356	153

MALARIA.

The amount of malaria in the country was normal. So far, there has been no obvious spread of the disease in spite of the introduction of a large amount of infection as a result of the movement caused by the war. In this respect, the country has been fortunate in having a series of very moderate Nile floods during the past few years. In 1921, the money granted to the Anti-Malaria Commission for the purpose of carrying out major works had to be cut down to about one-third of the normal amount owing to financial stringency.

* A special pamphlet entitled “Plague in Egypt in 1921” is being published.

Under these circumstances, the new work was confined to the most urgent areas, namely Dirr, Shellal, Oases of Kharga and Siwa, and the Fayûm. In addition, certain works in the town of Zagazig, which had been commenced in the previous year, were finished.

During the year, 160 *birkas* and over 700 wells were stocked with fish.

The following table shows the number of malaria cases notified during the year 1920 and during the year 1921 :—

TABLE XLIX.—MALARIA CASES.

LOCALITY.	1920	1921	LOCALITY.	1920	1921
			<i>Brought forward</i> ...	150	295
Cairo	18	6	Sharqîya	13	19
Alexandria	16	2	Daqahliya	1	2
Port Said	15	24	Gîza	1	1
Ismailia	2	29	Beni Suef	9	3
Damietta	46	74	Faiyûm	38	22
Suez	14	131	Minya	14	5
Beheira	9	9	Asyût	19	8
Gharbîya	4	10	Girga	1	1
Minûfiya	19	4	Qena	30	10
Qalyûbiya	7	6	Aswân	1,594	1,646
<i>Caried forward</i> ...	150	295	TOTAL	1,870	2,012

INFLUENZA.

There was no serious outbreak of influenza. The type was mild. The number of cases notified during the year was 5,811.

In Table L are given the statistical figures of the notifiable infectious diseases recorded throughout governorates and provinces of Egypt during 1921 with the deaths occurring therefrom.

ANTHRAX AND SHAVING BRUSHES.

During the year, the Department found it necessary to issue an *arrêté* prohibiting the importation of all shaving brushes manufactured in Japan.

Similar action has been taken by several other countries, including Great Britain. In the autumn, numerous communications from the Japanese authorities were transmitted to the Department showing that a serious effort was being made in Japan to eradicate the danger and in consequence a partial removal of the embargo on the importation of Japanese shaving brushes into this country was under consideration at the end of the year in review.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

Owing to the occurrence of several cases of encephalitis lethargica, this disease was added to the schedule of the notifiable infectious diseases. Six cases were notified.

MULIDS.

The Department gave its opinion regarding the holding of sixty-six *mulids*, the period of each varying between seven and fifteen days.

TABLE L.—NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECORDED THROUGHOUT GOVERNORATES AND PROVINCES OF EGYPT AND DEATHS OCCURRING THEREFROM DURING 1921.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.	GOVERNORATES.						LOWER EGYPT.						UPPER EGYPT.							TOTAL.				
	Cairo.	Alexandria.	CANAL.		Damietta.	Suez.	Frontiers Districts	Behaira.	Daqahliya.	Gharbiya.	Minufiya.	Qalyubiya.	Sharqiya.	Asyût.	Aswân.	Beni Suef	Faiyûm.	Girga.	Giza.	Minya	Qena.	1921	1920	
			Ismailia.	Port Said.																				
Cerebro-spinal meningitis ... { C { D {	17 6	7 4	— —	5 1	4 1	— —	1 1	1 1	3 2	— —	— —	— —	2 —	2 1	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	44 18	44 28
Chicken-pox ... { C { D {	232 —	54 —	1 —	4 —	7 —	— —	5 —	2 —	4 —	— —	7 1	— —	— —	— —	1 —	9 —	6 —	2 —	— —	— —	37 —	375 1	450 7	
Cholera ... { C { D {	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
Diphtheria ... { C { D {	438 136	61 23	10 6	18 8	7 5	— —	3 3	19 12	59 32	25 12	10 5	32 8	21 8	15 7	21 12	21 12	37 18	42 23	11 3	17 7	14 4	869 336	817 309	
Measles ... { C { D {	282 109	288 30	2 1	13 4	4 —	50 10	60 20	194 88	73 7	213 95	5 —	47 26	549 407	162 40	18 1	5 2	114 48	78 15	108 41	772 309	3,049 1,254	9,225 3,749		
Plague ... { C { D {	— —	137 46	— —	33 17	— —	— —	— —	— —	30 2	— —	— —	1 —	20 12	— —	1 1	1 1	10 7	— —	29 8	1 1	356 153	462 269		
Relapsing fever ... { C { D {	168 12	44 1	24 —	15 1	2 —	— —	80 17	8 2	42 6	256 47	14 —	5 —	23 5	2 —	25 1	6 —	31 9	13 1	302 63	154 33	1,217 198	2,876 430		
Scarlet fever ... { C { D {	72 4	79 11	— —	— —	3 —	— —	— —	— —	8 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	166 15	135 19		
Smallpox... { C { D {	8 5	9 2	— —	8 2	— —	2 —	1 1	6 1	13 4	2 1	1 —	6 1	18 5	— —	2 —	— —	3 2	1 —	8 —	1 —	92 24	3,004 796		
Typhoid fever ... { C { D {	674 168	290 75	17 2	39 12	9 2	7 1	7 1	37 3	37 19	7 2	1 1	15 2	55 16	7 2	7 3	24 9	20 7	6 2	19 3	29 1	1,380 346	1,803 426		
Typhus (exanthematic)... { C { D {	390 202	129 54	6 3	11 1	11 6	— —	845 216	177 39	592 141	858 178	33 8	106 27	272 103	334 82	36 6	29 8	173 71	127 35	35 25	285 62	4,476 1,273	13,279 3,512		
Other notifiable infec- tious diseases.	2,363 232	336 107	36 3	186 39	157 20	357 27	190 79	977 396	951 228	886 224	78 12	322 43	146 28	232 39	96 16	162 29	51 16	59 10	155 21	355 77	8,382 1,672	7,100 1,247		
TOTAL { Year 1921 ... { D { 1920 ... { C { D {	4,644 874	1,434 353	96 15	332 85	198 34	416 38	1,192 338	1,424 542	1,812 441	2,254 560	142 26	536 107	1,106 585	753 170	215 40	271 67	466 183	295 66	674 168	1,649 487	20,406 5,290	— —		
	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	39,196 10,792		
Deaths rate ‰ cases ...	188	246	156	259	171	223	281	380	242	248	183	199	528	225	186	243	394	223	569	295	259	—		

(C=Cases. D=Deaths.)

PILGRIMAGE.

The total number of pilgrims proceeding from Egypt this year was 2,834. They were all vaccinated against cholera before leaving Suez. The size of the pilgrimage is gradually increasing. The figures since 1916-1921 are as follows :—

YEAR.	Figures.	YEAR.	Figures.
1916	1,076	1919	444
1917	281	1920	1,657
1918	464	1921	2,959

Previous to the war, the number of pilgrims averaged about 13,000 per annum.

No epidemics were reported from the Hedjaz during the pilgrimage. A case of cholera occurred at Tor among the returning pilgrims, the patient being an Egyptian.

The Egyptian pilgrims were, as usual, carefully traced on their return to Egypt, and those who showed any intestinal symptoms whatever had their stools bacteriologically examined. No further cases occurred.

In connection with international regulation forbidding the landing in Egypt of non-Egyptian pilgrims returning from the Hedjaz to countries north of Suez, the Department received numerous requests from various sources to permit the suspension of this regulation.

The necessity for these requests being made was due to the fact that the Governments concerned had not taken steps to insure returning shipping facilities for such of their nationals as had made the pilgrimage.

It will be necessary before the 1922 pilgrimage to take steps to bring to the notice of the Governments concerned that the landing of parties of the pilgrim class in Egypt, where they form a floating and uncontrolled population, exposes this country to the risk of a danger which it is not prepared to accept.

The Medical Officer in charge of the Mahmal Escort reported that facilities for hospitalization of pilgrims in the Hedjaz in Jedda and Mecca are practically non-existent. His stock of drugs which he takes with him for the Egyptian pilgrims was exhausted before he reached Jedda on the return journey owing to the importunate demands of the notables of Mecca.

Under these circumstances, it will be necessary to consider the whole question of the provision of treatment and hospitalization for the Egyptian pilgrims in the Hedjaz and the Department is drawing up a scheme for this purpose.

The desert patrols were maintained in Sinai and the Red Sea littoral for the purpose of stopping Egyptian pilgrims returning by an unauthorized route to escape quarantine. These patrols intercepted a total of twenty-one pilgrims, all of which came by the Sinai route and none by the Red Sea.

PASSENGER AND IMMIGRANT CONTROL.

Under this system, 114,553 persons arriving from countries infected or suspected to be infected with cholera had their addresses taken. Of these 106,323 were traced.

The control of passengers returning to Egypt *via* Qantara referred to in previous reports has been continued during the year.

The following list shows the number of men returning to Egypt *via* Qantara in 1921 :—

Total number	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,581
Observed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,151
Not observed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,430
Percentage found	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91.26

TABLE LI.—PASSENGER CONTROL FIGURES.

	Alexandria.	Port Said.	Suez.	Total Passengers landed.
Found	17,722	12,991	7,143	37,856
Not found	85	855	860	1,800
TOTAL	17,807	13,846	8,003	39,656
Percentage found...	99.52	93.85	89.3	95.4

190 sailing ships arrived at Damietta with sixteen passengers and 1,316 sailors, all of whom were found and observed.

The usual passenger control figures are given on the following table.

TABLE LII.—ANNUAL STATISTICS FOR 1921 OF PASSENGERS WHO LANDED AT ALEXANDRIA FROM SHIPS COMING FROM CHOLERA-INFECTED COUNTRIES.

MONTHS.	PASSENGERS FOR CAIRO.						PASSENGERS FOR INTERIOR.						PASSENGERS REMAINED AT ALEXANDRIA.						PASSENGERS IN TRANSIT.						TOTAL.						
	1st and 2nd Class.			3rd Class.			1st and 2nd Class.			3rd Class.			1st and 2nd Class.			3rd Class.			1st and 2nd Class.			3rd Class.			1st and 2nd Class.			3rd Class.			
	Found.	Not found.	Percentage Found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage Found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage Found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage Found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage Found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage Found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage Found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage Found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage Found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage Found.	
January ...	142	—	100	128	1	99	59	—	100	166	—	100	221	—	100	399	1	99	10	—	100	15	—	100	432	—	100	708	2	99	—
February ...	90	1	99	116	1	99	43	—	100	96	1	99	209	—	100	406	—	100	6	5	55	11	2	85	348	6	98	629	4	99	—
March ...	118	2	98	116	—	100	48	—	100	138	5	96	202	—	100	419	4	99	5	—	100	10	1	91	373	2	99	683	10	99	—
April ...	62	—	100	99	—	100	22	2	91.66	79	—	100	223	—	100	454	2	99	—	—	100	8	—	100	314	2	99	640	2	99	—
May ...	34	—	100	82	2	98	17	—	100	106	—	100	150	—	100	399	—	100	1	—	100	4	—	100	202	—	100	591	2	99	—
June ...	26	1	96	77	—	100	10	—	100	85	—	100	177	—	100	352	—	100	2	—	100	7	—	100	215	1	99	521	—	100	—
July ...	110	1	99	123	—	100	43	—	100	210	—	100	213	—	100	336	—	100	2	1	67	3	—	100	367	2	99	672	—	100	—
August ...	83	1	99	115	—	100	46	2	95.83	124	—	100	202	—	100	471	2	99	4	—	100	14	—	100	335	3	99	724	2	99	—
September ...	210	2	99	304	3	99	143	—	100	312	—	100	505	—	100	900	—	100	3	1	75	21	2	91	861	3	99	1,537	5	99	—
October ...	460	6	99	498	4	99	275	—	100	496	2	89	816	—	100	1,339	3	99	10	2	83	32	—	100	1,561	8	99	2,365	9	99	—
November ...	277	3	99	258	—	100	76	—	100	179	3	98	478	—	100	926	2	99	3	4	43	12	—	100	834	7	99	1,375	5	99	—
December ...	121	3	98	145	2	99	56	—	100	168	2	99	270	1	99.63	636	2	99	15	—	100	24	—	100	462	4	99	973	6	99	—
TOTAL ...	1,733	20	99	2,061	13	99	838	4	99.52	2,159	13	99	3,665	1	99.97	7,037	16	99	68	13	84	161	5	97	6,304	38	99	11,418	47	99	—

TOTAL OF SHIPS DURING 1921.

From Ports "Under Arrêté" or "Supplementary Measures" ...	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL.
	62	51	69	72	70	84	98	95	103	113	69	59	945
From other ports... ..	93	59	93	80	91	85	107	120	123	148	98	91	1,188

TOTAL NUMBER OF PASSENGERS.

Found ...	17,722	Percentage of passengers found, 99.52 per cent
Not found ...	85	
Total (general) ...	17,807	

TABLE LIII.—TOTAL PASSENGERS ENTERING EGYPT THROUGH PORT TAUFIQ AND RESULT OF OBSERVATIONS DURING 1921.

MONTHS.	Cairo.			Alexandria.			Canal.			Interior.			TOTAL.			Percentage found.
	F.	N.F.	T.	F.	N.F.	T.	F.	N.F.	T.	F.	N.F.	T.	F.	N.F.	Total.	
January ...	53	13	66	24	1	25	412	8	420	73	65	138	562	87	649	86
February	52	4	56	11	4	15	317	5	322	81	55	136	461	68	529	87
March ...	77	21	98	57	14	71	290	12	302	86	67	153	510	114	624	82
April ...	68	2	70	30	8	38	458	—	458	189	31	220	745	41	786	95
May... ..	45	17	62	38	12	50	440	2	442	72	22	94	595	53	648	91
June... ..	33	8	41	18	15	33	272	—	272	94	45	139	417	68	485	86
July... ..	32	12	44	21	8	29	388	21	409	93	37	130	534	78	612	87
August ...	22	16	38	23	7	30	231	15	246	92	58	150	368	96	464	80
Septembre	131	7	138	64	18	82	327	6	333	169	33	202	691	64	755	91
October ...	83	18	101	136	14	150	621	7	628	202	45	247	1,042	84	1,126	92
November	55	1	56	22	2	24	427	5	432	116	36	152	620	44	664	93
December	90	10	100	20	1	21	432	5	437	56	47	103	598	63	661	90
TOTAL ...	741	129	870	464	104	568	4,615	86	4,701	1,323	541	1,864	7,143	860	8,003	89
Percentage	85	14	—	81	18	—	98	1	—	71	29	—	89	10	—	—

TABLE LIV.—DETAILED STATISTICS OF PASSENGERS WHO LANDED IN PORT SAID FROM CHOLERA-INFECTED COUNTRIES DURING 1921.

DESTINATION.	1ST AND 2ND CLASS.			3RD CLASS AND DOCK PASSENGERS.		
	Found.	Not found.	Percentage of found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage of found.
			Per Cent.			Per Cent.
Cairo	1,360	159	86	1,508	276	95
Alexandria	267	48	85	341	104	77
Interior	198	6	97	1,071	195	85
Port Said	805	32	96	7,441	30	99
TOTAL	2,630	245	91	10,361	605	94

Total passengers of all classes landed at Port Said from cholera-infected countries in 1921, 13,846; total found, 12,991; total not found, 850; not yet reported on, 5; percentage of found of all classes, 93·85 per cent.

V.—REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES.

1.—INTRODUCTION.

The total number of examinations carried out in the laboratories during the year was 20,075, as compared with 18,411 in 1920, showing, as usual, a steady increase.

The extension of the laboratories was completed during the year and the new rooms taken over in the autumn.

Arrangements were made by the Ministry of Public Works that as little interference as possible should be caused in the routine work of the laboratories, but as the extension involved not only the construction of a new wing but also the re-arrangement of much of the old building, work was naturally carried out under considerable difficulties.

The building is now practically completed and provides adequate accommodation for the routine work as well as provision for special investigation into some of the more important diseases of the country.

The Department has entered into negotiations with the London School of Tropical Medicine with a view to obtaining the services of a professor of the School for a period during the coming year for investigation work into the ætiology of anchylostoma and bilharzia. Professor Leiper visited Egypt at the end of the year to make preliminary arrangements, and it is hoped that the work will begin in April next.

Arrangements have also been made with the governing body of the Lister Institute for two members of their staff to work at the question of typhus fever in the Public Health Laboratories for five months in 1922, and this work will begin early in February.

In connection with the Malaria Census carried out by the Epidemic Service of the Department during the year, a large number of blood films were examined and three Medical Officers attached to the Epidemic Service were selected by a board and drafted to the laboratories for this and other epidemic work.

Three Egyptian bacteriologists were given special leave for study in Europe: they attended courses of Tropical Medicine in the London School of Tropical Medicine and two obtained the diploma in Tropical Medicine of the University of London. One of these bacteriologists also attended courses in Public Health and carried out a bacteriological research at the Lister Institute, London.

During the time of the pilgrimage a bacteriologist and a laboratory-attendant were detailed to Suez and worked in the laboratory there carrying out the necessary bacteriological examinations in connection with the returning pilgrims.

As stated in previous reports, apart from the question of diagnosis, the laboratories are constantly referred to by the different Services of the Department of Public Health and other Government Administrations for advice and assistance on various questions of a scientific nature pertaining to public health, and public health projects such as water supplies, drainage installations, etc., are submitted for technical opinion. This branch of the activities of the laboratories is becoming increasingly important, and the steadily increasing number of questions passed to the laboratories for study and technical advice together with work in connection with a number of committees now occupies a large amount of the time of the Director and the Sub-Director.

Assistance in the form of advice, vaccine, cultures, etc., has been given to the Palestine Medical Service as well as to the British Forces in Egypt.

A considerable amount of research and investigation has been carried out during the year; this has been mainly in connection with the routine work of the laboratories and special points referred to the laboratories by other sections of the Government Administrations.

In regard to the Wassermann tests which are regularly made in the laboratories, an investigation has been commenced on the relations to this reaction of some of the flocculation methods which have been recently advocated.

A stock of standard cultures of various organisms has been obtained from the National Collection, London, and a register instituted.

2.—BACTERIOLOGICAL SECTION.

The following table gives a list of the examinations made under their several headings. The figures do not include the specimens of water examined bacteriologically ; these are given in the report on the Water Service :—

TABLE LV.

NATURE OF SPECIMENS.	Government.	Private.	TOTAL.
Cholera... ..	71	—	71
Plague	713	1	714
Cerebro-spinal meningitis... ..	6	7	13
Diphtheria	559	868	1,427
Malaria and relapsing fevers	7,315	49	7,364
Cultural examination for enteric	32	10	42
„ „ dysentery (and microscopic)	13	19	32
Agglutination reaction for Malta fever	134	14	148
„ „ enteric „	912	241	1,153
„ „ Weil-Felix	1,207	41	1,248
Influenza	316	—	316
Wassermann reaction	638	8	646
Films for gonorrhœa and Spirochæta pallida	1,453	2	1,455
Sputum for tuberculosis	368	6	374
Urine and faeces for bilharzia ova	28	7	35
Anthrax	434	—	434
Miscellaneous	49	11	60
GRAND TOTAL	14,248	1,284	15,532

3.—CHEMICAL SECTION.

The following chemical analyses have been performed during 1921 :—

TABLE LVI.

SAMPLES RECEIVED FROM	Water and Sewage.	MANZUL HALÂWA. ETC.		BUTTER FAT.		BUTTER.			EDIBLE OILS.		MILK.				Magnesium Sulphate, Sodium Sulphate and Epsom Salt.	Drugs, etc.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
		Narcotics or Alkaloids.	Present. Absent.	Genuine.	Adulterated by admixture with other Fats.	Genuine.	Adulterated		Genuine.	Adulterated by admixture with other Oils.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Doubtful (kind of milk not stated).	Abnormal.				
							by admixture with other fats.	Containing an excessive amount of water.										
Government Administrations	114	12	11	28	11	5	7	—	34	3	1,207	335	50	56	191	251	288	2,603
British Army ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	16
Priv. individuals	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	13
GRAND TOTAL	120	12	11	32	11	5	7	—	35	3	1,208	335	50	56	191	258	298	2,632

In addition to the above, the following analyses were performed :—
12 samples of condensed milk for the Department of Public Health.
1 sample of human milk.

4.—WATER SERVICE.

The number of analyses of water, aerated waters, etc., made for all purposes during 1921, were as follows :—

TABLE LIX.

	Number of Samples.	Examined for Total Bacteria.	Examined for Lactose Fermenters.
<i>Bacteriological.</i>			
Cairo :—			
Rôd el Farag supply	448	448	439
Gîza supply... ..	274	274	271
Me'âdi supply	341	341	333
Daily samples of tap water	292	292	—
Helwan clarification plant	50	50	50
Other supplies	11	11	11
Aerated waters :—			
Cairo	393	—	393
Ismailia	6	—	6
Port Said	22	—	22
Suez	59	—	59
Others	2	2	2
TOTAL	1,898	1,418	1,586
<i>Chemical.</i>			
Water :—			
Public supplies	108	—	—
Private supplies	3	—	—
Military supplies	3	—	—
Sewage :—			
Cairo Drainage Department	4	—	—
Port Said Health Inspectorate... ..	2	—	—
TOTAL	120*	—	—

5.—VACCINE INSTITUTE.

The amount of vaccine lymph issued in 1921 was 2,094,115 doses.
This issue was made up as follows :—

	Doses.
Public Health Inspectors (bandars)... ..	145,665
” ” ” (villages)	1,002,935
Extra to Public Health Inspectors	425,290
Cairo City Health Inspectorate	115,135
Ministry of Education... ..	22,100
Prisons Department	160
Ministry of Waqfs	800
Egyptian Army	18,700
Lunatic Asylums... ..	3,360
Frontier Districts Administration	20,405
Alexandria Municipality	64,500
Suez Canal Company	3,910
British Army... ..	3,040
Sudan Government	199,100
Miscellaneous sales	57,800
Miscellaneous gratis	11,215
TOTAL	2,094,115

Each batch of the vaccine, before issue, is tested by a special medical officer attached to the Inspectorate of the City of Cairo. The results of these tests are given in the appended table.

* These analyses are already included in the table of chemical analyses.

TABLE LX.—RESULTS OF THE TESTS CARRIED OUT BY THE CAIRO CITY HEALTH INSPECTORATE OF BATCHES OF CALF LYMPH MANUFACTURED DURING 1921.

Number of Batch.	Number of Children vaccinated.	RESULTS.				
		SUCCESSFUL.				Failed.
		4 Pustules.	3 Pustules.	2 Pustules.	1 Pustule.	
156	22	18	0	0	3	1
157	23	21	2	0	0	0
158	53	33	13	3	2	2
159	24	15	3	2	2	2
160	20	17	2	0	1	0
161	46	28	6	3	5	4
162	42	31	5	5	1	0
163	39	23	9	4	1	2
164	26	21	3	1	1	0
165	26	21	1	2	2	0
166	Seed vaccine.					
167	47	36	6	0	1	4
168	39	31	3	3	2	0
169	43	35	7	1	0	0
170	34	30	2	2	0	0
171	46	37	3	3	2	1
172	59	44	8	5	1	1
173	56	38	13	4	1	0
174	61	50	10	1	0	0
175	60	52	3	3	1	1
176	78	59	8	6	2	3
GRAND TOTAL	844	640	107	48	28	21
Percentage ...	—	75·8	12·7	5·7	3·3	2·5

6.—ANTIRABIC INSTITUTE.

In 1921, a total of 1,323 persons were treated in the Institute. From this number the following deductions should be made :—

Nine persons who ceased to attend for treatment without a satisfactory reason.

143 persons whose treatment was discontinued as being unnecessary, the observation of the animal for a period of ten days or more having shown it not to be rabid.

Eleven persons whose treatment, although completed, must be considered useless, the animal inflicting the bite having been proved healthy by inoculation of rabbits.

The statistics, therefore, comprise 1,160 patients. This figure is an increase of 125 over the number treated in 1920.

(a) MONTHLY INCIDENCE.

The monthly incidence of the 1,160 cases dealt with in the statistics is shown below :—

Month.	Persons.
January	87
February	91
March	87
April	89
May	85
June	86
July	119
August	92
September	114
October	115
November	108
December	87

(b) TOPOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

The 1,160 persons treated may be subdivided as follows:—

Egyptians	1,008 persons.
Foreigners resident in Egypt	128 „
Foreigners not resident	24 „

Their place of origin was :—

Governorates :—

Cairo	198
Alexandria	55
Suez Canal	60
Damietta	3

Provinces :—

Qalyûbîya	61
Sharqîya... ..	95
Daqahliya	164
Manûfiya	45
Gharbîya	141
Beheira	56

Provinces :—

Gîza	44
Beni Suef... ..	23
Faiyûm	52
Minya	38
Asyût	53
Girga	16
Qena... ..	17
Aswân	6
Palestine	29
Syria	1
Sinai Peninsula	3

(c) CLASSIFICATION OF BITING ANIMALS.

The injuries to the 1,160 patients were inflicted by :—

Dogs	1,015 cases.	Camels	8 cases.
Cats	35 „	Sheep... ..	1 „
Wolves	72 „	Pig	1 „
Monkeys	4 „	Rat	1 „
Donkeys	12 „	Ichneumon	1 „
Horses	4 „	Rabid human being	3 „
Mule	1 „	Infected in the Laboratory	2 „

(d) POSITIONS OF THE INJURIES.

106 cases were bites on the head.
587 cases were bites on naked skin :—
 120 serious.
 467 slight.
467 cases were bites through clothing.

(e) NOTES ON THE ANIMALS INFLICTING THE BITES.

(1) It is to be noted that the number of persons bitten does not correspond to the number of the animals causing the bites reported by the Veterinary Service, as in several cases one animal caused the injury to more than one person.
(2) As a result of their observation by the Veterinary Service, 136 animals, having bitten 143 persons, were found to be non rabid.

(3) Experimental inoculation of rabbits undertaken at the Institute showed that nine dogs, having bitten eleven persons, were healthy.

(4) In a certain number of cases, definite diagnosis could not be established, and these cases are considered as suspect. The details are as follows:—

478 animals escaped and could not be found.

Fifty-four animals were killed and the carcase destroyed.

135 brains of animals arrived at the institute in state of decomposition and no investigation was possible.

Twenty-three animals remained suspect, the rabbit inoculated being inconclusive.

The total of suspected animals is therefore 690.

(5) Rabies was considered to be proved in the case of fifty-six animals, having bitten 167 persons. The diagnosis was determined:—

By Veterinary Inspectors in the case of six animals (five dogs and one cat) having bitten thirteen persons.

By rabbit inoculation in the case of fifty animals (forty-seven dogs, one cat and two donkeys), having bitten 154 persons.

(6) In the case of ten animals, having bitten twenty-six persons, positive diagnosis of rabies is presumed by the death of one or more of the patients bitten.

(f) METHOD OF TREATMENT.

No change was introduced, during the year, in the methods of preventive vaccination and the serotherapy described in the 1916 report.

(g) STATISTICS.

In accordance with the practice in other Antirabic Institutes the statistics only comprise deaths occurring more than fifteen days after the treatment was completed.

Amongst the persons treated in 1921, there occurred eight deaths. Table LXI attached gives the names and other particulars concerning each of these cases. The corrected mortality-rate, representing the cases in which the treatment failed, is therefore 0·6 per cent.

In addition to the above, it is necessary to record the death of four other persons who died either during treatment or less than fifteen days after its completion. The gross mortality comprising all deaths is therefore 1·03 per cent. Table LXII gives a classification of the cases treated and the mortality-rate.

TABLE LXI.—NOTES ON PATIENTS WHO DIED IN 1921.

Serial No.	NAME OF PATIENT.	Age.	Sex.	Place where the Accident occurred.	Position of Injuries.	Nature and Number.	Bitten by	Date of Bite.	Dates of Treatment.	Date of Death.
11,789	Ahmed Aly Morad	38	M.	Asyût Bandar.	Left cheek.	1 slight 5 v. "	Dog. Diagnosis impossible.	Feb. 9	Feb. 15 to March 7.	March 27, 1921 :— 45 days after the bite. 19 " " treatment.
11,725	Ibrahim Ahmed Yousif	7	M.	Ismailia.	Left hand.	1 slightly severe.	Dog. Diagnosis impossible.	January 26	Jan. 29 to Feb. 18.	March 31, 1921 :— 63 days after the bite. 40 " " treatment.
11,837	Mohamed Hemaïd Aly	30	M.	Faiyûm Bandar.	Nose Lip.	1 slight sev. 1 slight sev.	Wolf. Diagnosis impossible.	Feb. 22	Feb. 25 to March 17.	April 12, 1921 :— 48 days after the bite. 25 " " treatment.
12,582	Abdel Razek Abdel Latif	12	M.	Benha, Qalyûbiya.	R. and L. cheeks R. finger. and L. arm R. high.	3 severe. 2 severe. 4 severe.	Wolf. Diagnosis impossible.	Sep. 20	Sept. 22 to Oct. 12.	December 21, 1921 :— 91 days after the bite. 69 " " treatment.
12,813	Gad el Moula Mohamed... ..	25	M.	Beni Mazar Minya.	R. hand.	5 slight.	Dog. Diagnosis impossible.	Nov. 13	Nov. 16 to Dec. 6.	January 3, 1922 :— 50 days after the bite. 27 " " treatment.
12,884	Abdel Raouf el Saïd	8	M.	Mansura, Daqahliya.	Face R. hand.	4 slight. 1 severe.	Dog. Diagnosis impossible.	Dec. 2	Dec. 4 to 24.	January 10, 1922 :— 38 days after the bite. 16 " " treatment.
12,906	Ibrahim Farahat	70	M.	Faiyûm District.	L. arm.	4 slight sev. 5 slight.	Wolf. Diagnosis impossible.	Dec. 6	Dec. 8 to 28.	January 29, 1922 :— 53 days after the bite. 31 " " treatment.
12,902	Abdel Hamid Abdel Aziz	20	M.	Faiyûm District.	Upper lip R. hand.	1 v. severe. 3 slight.	Wolf. Diagnosis impossible.	Dec. 6	Dec. 8 to 28.	February 14, 1922 :— 69 days after the bite. 47 " " treatment.

TABLE LXII.—RESULT OF ANTIRABIC TREATMENT IN CAIRO DURING 1921.

		INJURIES ON THE HEAD.			INJURIES ON NAKED SKIN (head excepted).			INJURIES THROUGH CLOTHING.			TOTALS.		
		Treated.	Died.	Mortality per Cent.	Treated.	Died.	Mortality per Cent.	Treated.	Died.	Mortality per Cent.	Treated.	Died.	Mortality per Cent.
Class A	...	21	0	0·0	108	0	0·0	51	0	0·0	180	0	0·0
„ B	...	1	0	0·0	8	0	0·0	4	0	0·0	13	0	0·0
„ C	...	84	5	5·9	471	2	0·4	412	1	0·4	967	8	0·8
		106	5	4·6	587	2	0·3	467	1	0·2	1,160	8	0·6

Class A.—The animal causing the bite proved to be rabid by the development of rabies in patients bitten or by experimental inoculation.

Class B.—The animal causing the bite was declared to be rabid by the Veterinary Surgeon.

Class C.—The animal causing the bite was suspected of rabies.

VI.—REPORT ON THE WORK OF SUBSIDIARY SERVICES.

1.—BUDGET AND STAFF.

The Budget for the year from April 1, 1921 to March 31, 1922, was fixed at ... L.E. 742,839
 That for 1920-1921 was fixed at L.E. 720,425, but actual expenditure amounted to „ 754,432
 The total estimate for 1921-1922 is therefore less than the actual expenditure
 during 1920-1921 by L.E. 11,593

1. BUDGET, 1921-1922.

TABLE LXIII.—COMPARISON BETWEEN ANTICIPATED EXPENDITURE IN 1921-1922 AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE IN 1920-1921.

	Budget 1921-1922	Actual Expenditure 1920-1921	Increase 1921-1922	Decrease 1921-1922
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Art. 1. Salaries, wages, and allowances...	337,430	297,334	40,096	—
„ 2. Transport, transfer, and travelling allowances	27,127	31,692	—	4,565
„ 3. Food	97,019	104,379	—	7,360
„ 4. Forage	1,960	3,617	—	1,657
„ 5. Rent, water, light, etc.	16,264	14,054	2,210	—
„ 6. Books and periodicals	407	337	70	—
„ 7. Telephones and telegrams	2,356	2,334	22	—
„ 8. Petty expenses... ..	5,000	7,186	—	2,186
„ 9. Purchase of animals	1,635	2,035	—	400
„ 10. Free water fountains	3,105	3,246	—	141
„ 11. Stores... ..	196,219	234,019	—	37,800
„ 12. Uniforms	482	2,337	—	1,855
„ 13. Upkeep of material and equipment	2,200	2,060	140	—
„ 14. Supplies to Provincial Councils ...	1,750	1,574	176	—
„ 15. Allowances to sanitary barbers ...	521	316	205	—
„ 16. Disinfecting ships at the ports ...	6,000	5,500	500	—
„ 17. Transport of stores	6,000	9,229	—	3,229
„ 18. Maintenance of temporary lazarets at Gabbary... ..	4,560	3,690	870	—
„ 19. Sanitary improvements in mosques	2,500	1,453	1,047	—
„ 20. Allowances for dentist examination	300	772	—	472
„ 21. Prophylactic measures against:—				
(a) Ankylostoma	9,000	8,980	20	—
(b) Cholera	5,172	— *	5,172	—
„ 22. Maintenance of lock hospitals for Europeans	9,333	13,115	—	3,782
„ 23. New works	9,150	7,141*	2,009	—
	745,490	756,400	52,537	63,447
To deduct :				
Recoveries for services rendered	2,651	1,968	683	—
	742,839	754,432	51,854	63,447
Net decrease			11,593	

* Expenditure on Prophylactic measures against Cholera was shown in 1920-1921 under Art. 23 "New Works."

NEW WORKS 1921-1922. ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

											1921-1922
											L.E.
1.	Equipment for new buildings :—										
	(a) Qasr el ‘Aini Hospital :—										
		Extern Maternity Section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
	(b)	Qena Ophthalmic Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,200
	(c) ‘Abbâsiya Fever Hospital :—										
		New quarters for Assistant Nurses and Hakîmas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
	(d)	Central Laboratories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
	(e) Benha Hospital :—										
		Administration block	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
	(f)	Port Said Ophthalmic Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
	(g) Suez Hospital :—										
		Two infectious pavilions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
	(h) Damanhûr Hospital :—										
		Out-patient’s section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
	(i) Central Administration :—										
		New Storey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
	(j) Port Said Infectious Hospital :—										
		Sister’s Quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350
	(k) Ophthalmic treatment in Government Schools of Damietta, Port Said, and Suez										150
2.	Additional Equipment, Vaccine Institute										100
3.	Connecting the overflow pits of 16 free drinking taps with the Main Drainage System of Cairo										250
TOTAL											9,150

2.—STAFF.

TABLE LXIV.—PERMANENT STAFF.

CATEGORY.	1921	1920	CATEGORY.	1921	1920
TECHNICAL.			<i>Brought forward</i> ...	404	393
Under Secretaay of State ...	1	—	Asst. Chief Inspector of Pharmacies	1	1
Director-General... ..	1	1	Pharmacists, 2nd class ...	2	2
Deputy Director-General ...	—	1	„ 3rd „ ...	6	6
Inspector General	1	—	„ 4th „ ...	23	16
Directors of Sections	4	4	Assistant pharmacists ...	13	14
Sub-Directors of Sections ...	3	3	Sanitary engineer, 1st class	1	1
Inspector, Cairo City	1	1	„ „ 2nd „ ...	1	1
Inspectresses	2	2	Steward	1	—
Inspectors	19	19	Inspector of vidange	1	1
„ 2nd class	20	20			
„ 3rd „	13	13	ADMINISTRATIVE.		
President, Medical Commission	1	1	Director, Administrative Service	1	1
Vice-President, Medical Commission	1	1	Director of Service	1	1
Director of Technical Institutes	1	1	Sub-Director, Administrative Service	1	1
Sub-Dir. „ „	1	1	Sub-Director of Service ...	1	1
Director, Antirabic Institute ...	1	1	Secretary	1	1
Bacteriologists, 2nd „	4	4	Chef de bureau	2	2
„ 3rd „	2	2	Sous-chef de bureau	6	6
„ 4th „	8	8	Clerks, 1st class	10	10
Chemists, 2nd class	3	3	„ 2nd „	23	22
„ 3rd „	2	2	„ 3rd „	61	61
„ 4th „	3	3	„ 4th „	225	182
Director, Alexandria Hospital ...	1	1	STORES.		
„ Fever Hospital, ‘Abbâsiya	1	1	Director of Stores	1	1
Medical Officer, 1st class	1	1	Chief Store officer	1	1
„ „ 2nd „	4	4	Inspectors of stores	2	2
„ „ 3rd „	18	18	Storekeeper, 1st class	1	1
„ „ 4th „ A	22	22	„ 2nd „	2	2
„ „ 4th „ B	224	212	„ 3rd „	10	9
Midwives	40	42	„ 4th „	27	27
Chief Inspector of Pharmacies ...	1	1			
<i>Carried forward</i> ...	404	393	TOTAL	829	766

TABLE LXV.—TEMPORARY STAFF.

CATEGORY.	1921	1920	CATEGORY.	1921	1920
			<i>Brought forward</i> ...	77	88
Inspector of Stores	1	1	Superintendent	1	1
Sub-Director of Stores	1	1	Matrons	11	9
Inspectors (Epidemics)	3	3	Nursing sisters	42	40
Medical Officers	41	52	Housekeepers	2	2
Food and Nuisance Inspectors	4	4	Kablas	24	16
Inspector of Disinfection	1	1	Sewing woman	1	1
Assistant Inspector of Disinfection ...	—	1	Inspector Provincial Clerical work	1	1
Sanitary Engineer	1	1	Shorthand-typists	3	1
Draftsman	1	1	Clerks	167	167
Foremen of Works	2	2	Storekeepers	1	2
Electricians	3	2	Assistant storekeeper	1	1
Inspector of Overseers	1	1	Moawen	1	1
Overseers	18	18			
<i>Carried forward</i> ...	77	88	TOTAL	332	330

TABLE LXVI.—HORS CADRE STAFF.

CATEGORY.	1921	1920	CATEGORY.	1921	1920
			<i>Brought forward</i> ...	894	818
Chief attendants, Hospitals	116	105	Disinfectors, 1st class	14	14
Male " "	508	472	Disinfectors, 2nd "	36	35
Female " "	198	173	Cooks	58	51
Moawens	38	38	Printers	3	3
Laboratory assistants, 1st class ...	—	1	Overseers	56	54
" " 2nd " ...	5	5	Sanitary barbers	46	45
" " 3rd " ...	12	12	Mechanics	2	2
" " 4th " ...	17	12	Various categories	882	858
<i>Carried forward</i> ...	894	818	TOTAL	1,991	1,880

2.—MEDICAL COMMISSIONS.

CENTRAL MEDICAL COMMISSION.

During the year 1921, the Central Medical Commission issued 11,165 medical certificates. Out of this total 4,034 employees were examined for sick leave, of which number 227 were refused. The number of applicants for retirement from the service on grounds of physical unfitness was 1,445, of these 183 were found fit for further service.

The above figures are set out in Tables LXVI and LXVII.

The number of applicants and examinations for admission to service was 5,527, and the failures amounted to 2,554, and of these failures, 1,882 failed in the vision tests.

The numbers of medical certificates issued by the Central Medical Commission during the last five years are as follows :—

1917	6,773
1918	8,430
1919	9,028
1920	12,640
1921	11,165

PROVINCIAL MEDICAL COMMISSIONS.

As can be seen from the attached Table LXVI 15,167 medical certificates were issued by the Provincial Medical Commissions during 1921.

This shows an increase of 3,089 as compared with 1920.

Nizami Ghafîrs.—The number of *nizami ghafîrs* who were examined by the Medical Officers of the Markazes on admission to service and for extension of their voluntary period of service are as follows:—

							Fit.	Unfit.	Total.
For admission to service	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,853	8,387	20,240
For extension of service...	...	...	...	...	...	...	461	93	554
TOTAL							12,314	8,480	20,794

Statistical details of the work of the Medical Commissions will be found in the accompanying Tables XLVI to XLVIII.

TABLE LXVI.—MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS MADE BY THE CENTRAL MEDICAL COMMISSION OF CAIRO DURING 1921.

MONTHS.	OBJECT OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION.								CAUSES OF REJECTION OF CANDIDATES APPLYING FOR ENTRY TO SERVICE.							
	NUMBER OF CASES.								DISEASES OF							
	For Admission to Service.	For Sick Leave.		For Invaliding from Service.		For Determination of Age.	Other Examinations if any.	TOTAL.	Defective Vision.	Urinary System.	Respiratory System.	Circulatory System.	Nervous System.	Digestive System.	Other Miscellaneous Diseases.	TOTAL.
		Granted.	Refused.	Unfit.	Fit.											
January ...	541	292	19	121	8	6	2	989	179	20	6	15	—	—	6	226
February ...	361	289	11	97	6	1	2	767	119	18	4	10	—	—	2	153
March... ..	515	335	12	98	7	3	7	977	186	11	2	5	—	—	2	206
April	530	298	17	89	20	2	31	987	171	13	—	7	—	—	2	193
May	335	301	14	93	18	3	25	789	127	8	—	8	—	—	8	151
June	403	261	31	91	14	3	11	814	131	10	—	8	1	—	13	163
July	434	292	31	94	13	8	24	896	177	33	2	13	—	—	9	234
August	546	347	18	96	14	3	3	1,027	171	60	6	9	—	1	9	256
September ...	597	338	11	135	14	6	2	1,103	182	73	16	33	—	2	9	315
October	472	399	27	144	33	4	4	1,083	169	43	5	31	—	—	7	255
November ...	408	318	23	103	19	6	1	878	141	43	9	21	—	—	10	224
December ...	385	337	13	101	17	2	—	855	129	18	13	13	—	—	5	178
TOTAL ...	5,527	3,807	227	1,262	183	47	112	11,165	1,882	350	63	173	1	3	82	2,554
			4,034		1,445											

TABLE LXVII.—DETAILS OF THE EXAMINATIONS FOR SICK LEAVE AND INVALIDING CARRIED OUT BY THE CENTRAL MEDICAL COMMISSION DURING 1921.

MONTHS.	SICK LEAVES.					INVALIDING.				
	GRANTED.		REFUSED.		TOTAL.	VIDE CERTIFICATES.		BY CENTRAL MED. COM.		TOTAL.
	Vide Certificates approved.	By C. M. C.	Vide Certificates.	By C. M. C.		Approved.	Disapproved.	Unfit.	Fit for Duty.	
January	157	135	—	19	311	93	—	28	8	129
February	147	142	—	11	300	79	—	18	6	103
March	180	155	—	12	347	72	—	26	7	105
April	173	125	—	17	315	69	2	20	18	109
May... ..	165	136	—	14	315	72	1	21	17	111
June	150	111	—	31	292	73	—	18	14	105
July... ..	191	101	—	31	323	72	—	22	13	107
August	193	154	—	18	365	73	—	23	14	110
September	183	155	—	11	349	92	—	43	14	149
October	251	148	—	27	426	98	1	46	32	177
November	184	134	—	23	341	77	2	26	17	122
December	194	143	—	13	350	74	—	27	17	118
TOTAL	2,168	1,639	—	227	4,034	944	6	318	177	1,445

TABLE LXVIII.— MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS MADE BY THE CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL MEDICAL COMMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1921.

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COMMISSIONS.		OBJECT OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION.										CAUSES OF REJECTION OF CANDIDATES APPLYING FOR ADMISSION TO SERVICE.						
		NUMBER OF CASES.										DISEASES OF						
		For Admission to Service.	For Sick Leave.		For Invaliding from Service.		For Determination of Age.	Other Examinations if any.	TOTAL.	Defective Vision.	Urinary System.	Respiratory System.	Circulatory System.	Digestive System.	Nervous System.	Other Miscellaneous Diseases.	TOTAL.	
			Granted.	Refused.	Unfit.	Fit for Duty.												
Central Medical Com.	...	5,527	3,807	227	1,262	183	47	112	11,165	1,882	350	63	173	3	1	82	2,554	
Alexandria	...	708	1,706	267	170	40	94	112	3,097	52	2	2	—	—	—	—	56	
Suez	...	92	59	9	16	10	15	—	201	36	1	—	—	—	—	2	39	
Port Said	...	227	85	14	51	19	12	—	408	68	10	—	—	—	—	5	83	
Damietta	...	22	43	2	16	13	2	—	98	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
Beheira	...	152	348	36	59	32	221	2	850	47	7	—	1	1	—	2	58	
Gharbiya	...	868	464	47	119	24	17	2	1,541	177	3	—	—	—	—	17	197	
Minûfiya	...	682	192	36	77	53	26	—	1,066	81	11	2	9	—	—	15	118	
Daqahlîya	...	522	486	48	54	47	15	27	1,199	123	25	—	3	—	—	3	154	
Sharqîya	...	602	353	13	74	45	21	63	1,171	105	74	1	23	—	—	—	203	
Qalyûbiya	...	332	140	33	38	59	7	—	659	63	77	1	4	—	—	7	152	
Gîza	...	298	293	7	33	20	3	—	654	65	1	—	—	—	—	—	66	
Faiyûm	...	414	251	8	20	30	1	—	724	54	2	1	—	—	—	1	58	
Beni Suef	...	244	129	—	13	20	4	4	414	59	65	3	—	—	—	2	129	
Minya	...	588	178	23	32	30	16	1	868	201	28	—	2	—	—	3	234	
Asyût	...	350	203	19	58	50	2	3	685	78	46	—	5	—	—	—	129	
Girga	...	483	157	5	20	57	6	3	731	71	1	—	1	—	—	—	73	
Qena	...	409	144	6	29	18	9	2	617	90	6	—	—	—	—	7	103	
Aswân	...	51	83	6	23	19	2	—	184	10	6	—	—	—	—	2	18	
TOTAL	...	12,621	9,121	806	2,164	769	520	331	26,332	3,267	715	73	221	4	1	148	4,429	

3.—STORES.

The financial stringency referred to in last year's report continued during the year and restricted expenditure on Stores in all branches. With the exception of drugs, supplies have been cut down to a minimum. No new surgical apparatus or installations have been possible. As regards general stores the desire to avoid over-stocking led to postponed buying, which often resulted in inconvenience to the Department. Instead of the usual yearly contracts being placed, six months' contracts were introduced by the Ministry of Finance. This measure doubled purchase work and handicapped the work of issuing to a considerable extent.

As 28,000 requisitions are dealt with yearly, any change in procedure which interferes with facilities of purchase is a serious matter, and it is satisfactory to report that the extra pressure was met without needing to increase the staff or resulting in any accumulation of unfilled requisitions.

The inadequacy of staff referred to last year continues to hinder efficiency in several directions. The section is still short of its full complement of staff.

A further serious disadvantage is the want of store buildings at Headquarters. The Department has had to open two large stores in different parts of the town, namely at Faggala and Bulâq. This is not a good arrangement and the work suffers by the separation. As the Workshops also require three times the present accommodation the problem of providing adequate buildings will prove ultimately to be a matter of some difficulty and expense.

Early in the year a revision of the equipment allowed to Health offices was undertaken. These offices are in general scantily furnished and compare badly in this respect with the Provincial offices of other Departments. It is found that roughly L.E. 18,000 are required to put them on a better footing, and it is hoped to obtain the first instalment of this sum, L.E. 6,000, in the Stores' Estimates of 1923-1924.

A fuller allowance of clothing for Epidemic Staff was also worked out and fortunately provision for same could be maintained in next year's budget.

BUDGET AND SUPPLIES.

The universal fall in prices has had a marked effect in reducing expenditure on Stores and Rations.

The following Budgetary Comparison evidences this :—

	1921-1922	1922-1923
	L. E.	L. E.
Stores	198,900	136,760
Rations	122,600	92,180

The actual expenditure for 1921-1922 has even been below the reduced budgetary figures shown above, resulting in an economy of L.E. 76,640 for stores and L.E. 16,313 for rations.

Such a large economy is unusual, and results from an abnormal difference between estimated rates and the prices actually paid. The explanation of this is to be found in the rapid fall of prices during the year. The Stores' budget is compiled about nine months in advance. With a falling market, economy is bound to follow. But two other factors have intervened to modify the figure of actual expenditure, namely the foreign rate of exchange and the accumulation of large stocks in the Cairo market. The rate of exchange has been most marked in its effects in the Drugs Section. Local druggists have bought largely in Germany and as a result of this it is probable that during the coming year the Department will be using German products to a considerable extent.

In general stores, local merchants have been anxious to get rid of accumulated stocks, specially in textiles. Sales are effected at prices much below the cheapest home rates and it is doubtful whether the Department will ever again be in such a favourable position.

A third important saving has been contributed by the Epidemic Service. Through the declension of epidemics the wastage on equipment has been abnormally low. Unused stocks have in consequence accumulated at Headquarters, leading in turn to a reduction in the estimates for the following year.

Fortunately, any uncertainty felt as to the Store position if a recrudescence of epidemics takes place is relieved by the maintainance of full establishments in the provincial stores.

TABLE LXIX.

	1919-1920	1920-1921	1921-1922
Stores bought locally (by limited tenders) ... ..L.E.	8,750	35,950	28,300
„ abroad (through Inspecting Engineer's Office) „	90,200	107,810	42,130

1,252 orders, local and foreign, have been dealt with.

TABLE LXX.

	1919-1920	1920-1921	1921-1922
Number of contracts made during the year	130	140	356
Total value of contracts of the Department, including rations, etc. ... ..L.E.	214,648	345,700	208,466
Value of supplies for Central Stores:—			
Equipment „	50,564	103,735	59,644
Drugs „	44,300	56,123	62,755
Instruments „	9,500	6,743	8,633

TABLE LXXI.—THE FOLLOWING IS A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CONTRACTS PLACED BY THE DEPARTMENT IN THE YEARS 1919-1920, 1920-1921 AND 1921-1922.

NATURE OF CONTRACT.	UNIT RATES.			TOTAL VALUE OF CONTRACTS.		
	1919-1920	1920-1921	1921-1922	1919-1920	1920-1921	1921-1922
	Milliemes.	Milliemes.	Milliemes.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Milk, in tins... .. per tin	50½	48	48	1,054	1,760	563
Meat for Qasr el ‘Aini Hospital:—						
Mutton per kilo.	105	107½	70	} 8,967	11,799	5,594
Beef „	98½	107½	70			
Meat for Fever Hospital, ‘Abbâsiya:—						
Mutton per kilo.	105	107½	70			
Beef „	98½	107½	70			
Petroleum per tin.	—	—	—	714	1,320	1,251
Crude Oil per kilo.	—	—	—	1,111	1,085	1,060
Native bread:—						
Qasr el ‘Aini Hospital „	25⅔	28·7	18·7	} 7,787	7,492	4,389
Fever Hospital, ‘Abbasiya... .. „	25⅔	28·2	19·3			
Alcohol per kilo.	—	—	—	1,530	3,241	8,680
Ice per block	92½	86·4	105	2,658	2,166	2,884
Drugs,	—	—	—	44,300	56,123	32,038
Equipment, etc.	—	—	—	97,000	103,735	33,572
Coal	—	—	—	2,837	9,742	9,240
Disinfecting drums	—	—	—	2,769	640	315
Tents	—	—	—	16,208	17,019	8,068
Rations:—						
For Cairo hospitals	—	—	—	47,690	46,025	30,221
For provincial hospitals	—	—	—	62,759	76,576	61,959
Instruments	—	—	—	9,500	6,743	8,633

TABLE LXXII.—STATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE PRICES OF SOME OF THE MAIN ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT AND DRUGS FOR THE YEARS 1919-1920, 1920-1921 AND 1921-1922.

Index No.	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM.	RATE IN MILLIEMES.		
		1919-1920	1920-1921	1921-1922

<i>Equipment.</i>				
729	Gallabiyas, large	692	1,199	764
852	Jackets, calico	308	280	135
1071	Mattresses, bed, felt	440	509	464
1448	Sheets, 2nd class	951	1,720	390
1451	„ draw, thick	240	700	290
1475	Shoes, tamurghis	345	670	200
1501	Slippers	235	244	135
1126	Soap, washing per kilo.	65	77	45

<i>Drugs.</i>				
380	Aspirine	1,560	919	650
383	Acid, boric... ..	120	119	110
389	„ carbolic	132	70	—
427	Alcohol	33½	60	45
534	Bismuth carbonas	2,890	2,490	1,700
638	Copper sulphas	294	117	200
807	Glycerine	176	—	200
871	Iodine, pure	3,500	3,120	2,400
1004	Magnesium sulphas... ..	39	30	40
1121	Castor oil	171	174	104
1127	Turpentine... ..	201	276	150
1131	Opium	9,026	—	2,490
1219	Potassium iodide	1,852	1,901	1,995
1212	„ bromide	1,570	641	—
1272	Quinine sulphas	8,541	—	9,000
1325	Sodium bicarbonas	26	22	23
1154	Vaseline	166	233	179
1342	Sodium salicylas	536	523	300
1117	Cod liver oil	320	270	250
869	Iodoform	2,875	2,598	2,890

	1919-1920	1920-1921	1921-1922
Number of preparations made in the Pharmacy Stores	789	891	1,053

Medicine to the value of L.E. 4,511 were sold in the various dispensaries of the Department as against L.E. 3,934 for the year 1920-1921.

TABLE LXXIII.—COMPARISON OF BUDGETARY ESTIMATES OF 1921-1922 AND 1922-1923.

	1921-1922		1922-1923	
	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.
EQUIPMENT :—				
Permanent, by contract	70,555	210	34,341	000
Consumable, by contract			24,018	000
Permanent, locally	2,494	815	1,703	000
Consumable, locally	6,543	219	2,873	000
Clothing, new demands, epidemic	7,110	250	4,519	000 ⁽¹⁾
Uniforms... ..	459	200	2,515	000 ⁽²⁾
Tentage	9,160	282	7,177	000
Disinfecting apparatus... ..	106	100	—	⁽³⁾
Disinfectants	1,426	000	—	⁽⁴⁾
New demands (epidemic)	5,587	500	6,069	000
DRUGS	76,097	252	55,037	000
INSTRUMENTS... ..	8,632	800	8,877	000
Transferred from 1921-1922 Budget	—		18,029	000
	188,172	628	165,158	000
To deduct for issues on payment	12,500	000	5,000	000
	175,672	628	160,158	000
To add 5 per cent margin... ..	8,783	631	7,349	000
	184,456	259	167,507	000
To add for repairs	2,200	000	2,404	000 ⁽⁵⁾
	186,656	259	169,911	000
Hospital requirements of fuel, petroleum, fire-wood, etc	—		1,000	000
Stores, recurrent expenditure for Qena Ophth. Hospital	—		500	000
Excise duty on medicinal alcohol	—		4,100	000
New demands, Alexandria Hospital... ..	5,200	000	—	
Drugs, for Egyptian State Railways	1,700	000 ⁽⁶⁾	—	
Kitchen stove... ..	200	000	—	
Time recorder for Qasr el 'Aini Hospital	100	000	—	
To connect gas and electric installation at P.H.D. Laboratories	650	000	—	
X-ray programme... ..	2,000	000 ⁽⁷⁾	—	
Recurring expenditure for Alexandria and Luxor Lock Hospitals	165	000	—	
Drugs for State Domains	400	000 ⁽⁸⁾	—	
Drugs for venereal diseases	2,730	000 ⁽⁹⁾	—	
	199,801	000		
To deduct for economy in upkeep of electric plant at Qasr el 'Aini Hospital	900	000	—	
	198,901	000		
Prophylactic Measures against Ankylostoma... ..	9,000	000	9,000	000
New Works (Special Credits)	8,900	000	30,133	000
GRAND TOTAL	216,801	000	214,644	000

⁽¹⁾ This includes epidemic clothing, also 'clothing, normal equipment for the whole Department.

⁽²⁾ Last year the bulk of the uniforms was supplied by the Police Stores and included in their budget.

⁽³⁾ Included under "New Demands."

⁽⁴⁾ „ under "Drugs."

⁽⁵⁾ Including the sum of L.E. 204 for maintainance of Disinfecting Stations.

⁽⁶⁾ Included under "Drugs."

⁽⁷⁾ „ under "New Works" Special Credit.

^{(8),(9)} Included under "Drugs."

TABLE LXXIV.—STORE TRANSACTIONS.

	REQUISITIONS VOUCHERS.			
	Issued.		Stores received at Headquarters.	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
Permanent	5,406	5,399	1,843	1,538
Consumable	5,938	5,876	2,022	1,846
Drugs	6,438	5,417	1,642	1,544
Faggala Store	1,507	1,490	263	199
Surgical Instruments	3,118	2,762	712	633
Kohna Store	6,046	4,263	3,019	3,021
Forage	147	163	116	137
Hygienic Institute	24	29	24	27
TOTAL	28,624	25,399	9,461	8,945

	1920	1921
Number of charges of permanent stores in the Department	300	300
Value of stores issued on payment L.E.	19,022	12,185
Value of stocks at annual stock-taking :—		
Instrument Store „	10,276	12,093
Drug Store „	48,112	58,537
Permanent Store „	102,116	81,707
Consumable Store... .. „	23,064	17,158
Kohna Store „	2,340	1,019
Faggala Store „	15,413	55,156
	202,321	225,670

	INCOMING.		OUTGOING.		TOTAL.
	Arabic.	English.	Arabic.	English.	
Number of letters dealt with during the year	23,432	7,504	11,255	6,739	48,930

LIST SHOWING REPAIRS AND NEW WORK MADE BY THE WORKSHOPS FROM APRIL 1921 TO APRIL 1922.

BLACKSMITHS' WORKSHOPS.

Repairs.

Dressing box	2	Brackets for lantern, motorcar	10
Coal box	5	Sides of bedsteads, 2nd Class	4
Angles, iron, for boxes... ..	166	Bedsteads, 1st Class	37
Ice-chest zinc	8	Bedsteads, various, 2nd Class	1,615
Unions, i.g., for Vaccine Institute	2	Cradles, iron	16
Chain, iron, for doors and carts	13	Iron bedsteads, children	36
Machine for opening drawers	1	Bed, movable, wire	2
„ „ boxes	6	Mattresses, wire	99
„ for press copying	4	Lathes, iron	5
Mangling machines	2	Poles, iron, mosquito-nets	49
Machine for cleaning carpets	2	„ for carriages	5
Hair clipper	1	Poles, upright, operation tents	15
Brackets, iron, small	16	Unions, iron, for tent poles	280
Typewriters	6	Pins, iron, for tent poles	58
Cylinder for mangling machine	2	Rings, iron, for tents	91
Grinders, coffee	3	Carts, hand	15
Stands, iron, for barrels	4	Tanda carts	34
„ „ double, for irrigators	1	Carts, tank	11
„ „ for <i>zîr</i>	20	Carts, 4 wheels	19
„ „ for fish kettles	12	Iron handles for hand carts	6
„ „ for basins	45	Heating stoves, coal	2
„ „ for paraffin tanks	3	Stoves, cooking	7
„ for syringes, etc.	11	Forges	3
„ „ funnels	6	Brushes for floor	2
„ dressing tables	6	Scrapers, iron	43
Holders for leg of operation table	2	Filters, portable	19
Stands for irons	5	„ 1-candle	6
Boilers, steam... ..	2	Iron, flat, for ironing	44
Chimney for boiler	1	Pans, dust	2
Corkscrew	1	Splints, various	50
Hinges, brass	5	Axes with handles... ..	20
„ iron	22	Couplings, various	37
Hooks, door, etc.	2	Pumps, water	24
Espagnolette for window	1	Pump, oil	1
Latch, brass	1	Springs, wire, for X-Ray, K.A.H.	12
Knobs, iron	32	„ for window	4
Bags, leather, correspondence	15	Spuds, weeding	1
Trolleys for dressings	6	Mowers, garden	7
Tables for dressings	18	Boards, iron-sheeting	5
„ for chloroform	11	Tanks for paraffin	6
„ iron, bedside	5	„ movable, water	8
Trolleys, operation	27	Shovels	4
Tables, iron, operation	4	Electric baths	13
„ „ galv., travelling	47	I.G. bath, long	1
Brass frame for dressing table	1	Iron bars, for window	9
Shelves, i.g., for tables, sick	10	Shamsia (Umbrella), Ophth.	2
Stools, operations	2	Cupboard for insts.	1
Brass case for wheel	6	Taps for Labs.	6
Washer, i.g., for stoves	5	Chair, revolving	1
Rails for towels	14	Brackets, iron, various	2
Spanner	1	Perforator, paper	1
Keys, doors, tables, etc.	503	Bars, iron, for lanterns	100
Benches for tools	2	Tell-tale clock... ..	1
Locks for benches	9	Drums, disinfecting	254
„ various	190	„ butter	1,168
Knife, mincing, vegetable	1	Stretcher, iron, without wheels	1
„ kitchen	5		

BLACKSMITHS' SHOPS.

New Articles.

Thomas splints for arm and foot	201	Tube, brass, for Labs.	1
Splints, various	13	Covers, brass, for sterilizer lamps	20
Frames for Thomas splints, iron	6	Crate for heating stove	1
Belts, iron, for splints	30	Mallets for tinsmith	3
Angles, iron, for splints	322	Ironing stove	1
Instrument cupboards	4	Metre canes for drains	85
Stands for formaline apparatus	2	Mattresses, wire	22
„ for operation table	4	Brass casting, large, for revolving chair...	2
„ tripods for evaporating dishes,		Keys for oxygen cylinders	3
funnels, etc.	40	Lock	1
Stands for irrigators, double and single ...	5	Rods, iron, for curtains	15
Rests, foot and arm	44	Hinges, iron	19
Back rests for bedsteads	20	Stove, cooking	1
Shelves, zinc, copper, and iron for tables,		Brackets, iron, for shelves	12
dressings and operation	11	Skewers	3
Dressing tables	8	Hooks for bedsteads	100
Operation tables	8	Shovel for coal	1
Instrument tables, glass shelves	6	Cages for sponges	4
„ „ copper shelves	2	Stands for basin, wash-hand	2
Tables (trolley), operation	3	Union for fire hose, taps, etc.	3
Examination table... ..	1	Trolleys, operation	3
Iron bedsteads for operations	2		

INSTRUMENTS' WORKSHOPS.

New Work.

Discs, lead, Oph. Hospt.	124,400	Bracket, brass, electric	1
Pieces, connecting, for syringes	36		

Repairs.

Aspirators, Potain's	14	Scissors, straight	1,325
Batteries, electric	35	„ eye	240
Catheters, metal	53	„ P.M.	54
Curettes and spoons	71	Speculas, vaginal	30
Directors and probes	27	„ eye	19
Stethoscopes, binaural	54	Autoclaves	7
Droppers, chloroform	46	Sterilizers, instruments	5
Forceps, artery	377	„ water	10
„ dressings	431	Drums, dressings	83
„ bone	41	Syringes, brass, wounds	15
„ eye	30	„ hypodermic	32
„ midwifery	16	Thermo-cauteries	9
„ tooth	18	Hammers	22
Gags	2	Trephines	12
Gouges	134	Trocars	31
Guillotines	23	Pillows, water... ..	4
Hooks	11	Knives, bandages machine	44
Knives, amputation	100	„ mincing machine	229
Bistouries, curved and straight	108	Stands, sterilizers	1
Cartilage knives	152	Tubes, tracheotomy	3
Scalpels	3,233	Centrifuges, various	3
„ eye	2,480	Scarificators	2
„ P.M.	53	Suture, inst. set.	1
Lancets	114	Compass, P.M.	1
Needles, syringe	2,532	Boxes, scalpels	3
„ suture	193	Drill, bone	1
Perimetres	8	Sheets, Kelleys	2
Razors	398	Repositors, iris	3
Retractors	2	Rack, scalpels... ..	1
Saws, amputation	22	Hair-clippers	1
„ finger	20	Bottle, thermo-cauteries	1
„ P.M.	33	Depressor, tongue	1
Scissors, curved	436	Canula, saline infusion	1

INSTRUMENTS' WORKSHOPS.—REPAIRS (*continued*).

Tube, perineal	1	Cords (electric) for keeping tables warm	2
Baths, electric... ..	2	Reels, metal, ligature sterilizer	2
Trays, needle	2	Enemas, I.R.	1
Frames, trial lenses	2	Oxygen bags	1
Buttons, Murphy's... ..	2	Splint, arm	1
Clover's crutch	1	Loop, platinum	1
Skin grafting inst.	1	Primus stoves, 1 burner	188
Shelves, tables	2	„ „ 3, 4, and 6 burners	21
Wafer machine	1	Soldering stoves	4
Arm bath	1	Kitchen stoves, 2 pans	3
Water beds	2	Lamps, table, spirit	8
Stand, test tubes	1	Stamps, brass	20
Mirror, laryngeal	1	„ indiarubber	8
Dilator, urethral	1	Casseroles, steel	8
Axis, test type boxes	2	Pans, steel	5
Strainers, insts. sterilizers	1	Electric lamps, long	14
Lithotrites	7	„ „ square	11
Tourniquets	7	Burners for spirit lamps	2
Lamps, insts. sterilizers	6	Scissors for plants	1
„ gas	4	Numbering machines	4
Clips, drainage tubes	4	Pans, frying	1
Kettles, bronchitis	5	Perforators	2
Evacuators, Milton's	6	Machines for mincing meat... ..	6
Baths, infants	2	Knives, table	33
Syringes, serum	74	„ bread	1
„ blood	19	Bell, portable	1
Tape, measure	9	Heating stoves	4
606 apparatus	2	Machine for fire-extinguishing	1
Scale, hand	2	„ for testing eggs	1
Dilators, uterine, set	1	Forks	18
Incubator... ..	1		

TINSMITHS' WORKSHOPS.

New Articles.

Discs, zinc	321	Sterilizers, copper, for syringes	6
Rings for inventory boards	71	Pans for steam apparatus	6
Zinc boxes, dressing	20	Irrigators, surgical... ..	6
Boxes, zinc (test type sheets), 7 divisions	52	Pails, 50 lit,	2
„ „ various	7	Mugs, tin, 200 grammes	2
„ for cards	6	Set copper discs (1-60)	1
Moulds, sweet, tin, various	28	Cans with covers, for flour, sugar, etc. ...	13
Strainers for refuse	76	Cans for tea, $\frac{1}{4}$ litre	8
Drums with tap	6	Cans, tin, 1 litre	2
Ice chest, large	2	Cans, 10 litres milk... ..	2
Stands, copper, for test tubes	8	Copper baths, round, for labs. tubes ...	6
Cylinders for spirit lamp	5	Baths, zinc, for arm	5
Zinc cover for perimeter	3	„ „ long	1
Basins for ice chests	5	„ „ for children	1
Pot for coffee	1		

Repairs.

Tins, soldering	3,556	Lantern, hospital pattern	69
Kilos wire, cutting into bundles	793	Stamping teshts, copper	50
Spirit stove, tin	178	Cans, watering, gardener	77
Tin covers for cases	100	Glass, sheets, fitting	182
Aluminium boards	223	Zinc warmers, foot	213
Candlesticks	70	Covers for pails, W.C.	27
Traps, rat	734	Pails, W.C.	22
Drums, cleaning and soldering	639	Mugs, tin	21
Disinfecting sprays	114	Cases, for rabbits, Labs.	26
Pails, 18 lit.	183	Cages for rabbits	14
Pannikins... ..	558	Lamps, table, kerosene	26
Plates, tin	151	Heating stoves, kerosene	18
Tins, cleaning	130	Cans, tin, for spirit	21
Lamps, hurricane	186	Boards, tin, diet	15
Ice chests, ordinary	64	Formaline apparatus	16

TINSMITHS' WORKSHOPS.—REPAIRS (*continued*).

Ammonia apparatus	18	Pressers for potatoes	8
Nozzles for watering cans	32	Box, iron, for pots	7
Coffee cans, metal	14	Trays, tin, for pots	9
Strainers, tin, soap	22	Sterilizers, air	5
Boxes, lining with zinc	12	Baths, water	3
Poles, wooden, bedsteads	28	Stands for tubes	4
Lamps, copper, hospital pattern	23	Egg beaters	3
Cans, W.C.	12	Chamber pots, copper	2
Baths, zinc, large	20	Apparatus for warming chest	2
Cups, tin, feeding	15	Tandas, cart	2
Ladles, small, large	13	Can, ironing	1
Kettles, i.g.	5	Tables, covering with zinc	5
Seats, W.C.	14	Safes, meat	3
Dishes carrier, zinc	15	Freezers, ice	2

TENT-MAKERS' WORKSHOPS.

Repairs.

Tents, patient, 2 poles	195	Pillow, for children	5
„ W.C. (latrine screen)	278	Mats, felt, floor	51
„ Doctor, 2nd Class, large and small	47	Felt pieces for cleaning floor	10
„ one pole	83	Bottle, aluminium, felt cover	21
„ Inspector, 1st Class, large	7	Covering, Zamzamia with leather	1
„ stable, large	8	Canvas pieces for portable bedsteads and	
Operation tent	4	stretchers	284
Tents, W.C., Indian	9	Curtains for windows	8
„ Inspector, small	3	Covers, motor-cycle and carts	2
Shamsia, Dr. tent, large and small	47	Stretchers with wheels	8
„ tent, 2 poles	213	Sacks, grain	49
„ „ 1 pole	39	„ disinfecting	18
„ operation tent	11	Carpets, various	15
„ Inspector, tent, large... ..	9	Ko cotton, cleaning	2,062
„ „ „ small	14	Covers for sheds, kohna calico	45
Tent side for stable tent	12	Rubbish baskets, to cover with canvas	40
„ „ „ operation tent	14	Chair, portable, back-rest, large and small	107
Valise, packing, tents	89	„ upholstered	2
Shamsia (umbrella)	2	„ long, upholstered	1
Mattresses, crin végétal	329	Sofas, upholstered	3
„ cotton	289	Upholstered legs for operation table	2
„ children	9	Water skin	1
„ felt	1	Apparatus, head extension	2
Cases for mattresses	104	Clover's crutch	1
Pillow, cotton, large	298	Bags, leather, for correspondence	7
„ cotton, round, chair	42	Linoleum, laying	3
„ for Assiouti chair, back and seat	10	Pairs, sandals	16
„ crin végétal	188	Baskets, large, for bread	2
„ cotton, square	24		

New Articles.

Mattresses, cotton	320	Sacks for packing operation tents and poles	6
„ crin végétal	544	Carpets	6
Pillows, crin végétal	540	Curtains, window	12
„ cotton, various... ..	13	Chairs, office, upholstered	8
Mats, felt, floor	80	Sofas, upholstered	2
Shamsia, Dr. tent, large	1	Stands for operation table	2
Canvas pieces for stretchers	32	Apparatus, head extension	2
Operation stretchers	3	Leather belts, centrifuge	8
Tandas (sun-blinds)	14	Leather bag for syringe boxes	1
Covers, calico, for Tanda cart	8	Irrigators, surgical, zinc	6
Covering a kiosk (garage) with canvas	1	Thomas splint for back	1
Nets, curtain, for mosquitoes	9	Felt covers for foot warmers	30

PAINTERS' WORKSHOPS.

Articles Painted.

Tables	379	Brackets, wooden	8
Desks (Office tables)	40	Stretchers	6
Bedsteads... ..	277	Splints, iron	51
Cupboards	75	Stands, Ophth. tables	8
Boxes	535	Rakes, garden	1
Shelves, various	134	Angles, books, iron	250
Shelves, zinc	8	Scrapers, iron... ..	13
Boards, tin	195	Copying presses	6
Ice chests	33	Bottles, medicine, ophth.	56
Electric baths	27	Chests of drawers	2
Seats, wooden, for garden	28	Iron bars for oven	6
Trays, wooden	10	Pumps	8
Racks, paper	6	Bags, correspondence	21
Poles for flag	3	Tin covers, various	181
Stands, basin	45	Cans, tin	11
Stands, tubes, etc	143	Buffet	1
Boards, wooden, notice, etc.	172	Perforators	3
Motor-cars	2	Lamps	31
Floorings, wooden (pieces)	13	Stoves, cooking, heating, etc.	7
Painting floors of rooms	11	Partitions, wooden	2
Screens	43	Poles for curtains	10
Rests for foot... ..	100	Globes for lamps	3
Meat-mincing machines... ..	16	Lathes, iron	100
Bases for safes	4	Autoclave	1
Baskets	30	Apparatus, formaline, etc.	2
Racks, clothes	8	Barrels	98
Holders (pegs) for clothes	32	Chamber pots	9
Shovels	5	Drawers, wooden, Labs.	100
Lanterns	14	Wire mattresses	7
Doors	5	Cages, bed, patients	9
Back-rests (bed)	2	Ladders	5
Filters	6	Wooden stand for operation room	1
Carts	55	Painting furniture, Gamaliah H.O.	
Kiosks, Ghaffir	2	„ „ Laboratories.	
Mirrors	2	„ „ Suez Hospital.	
Chairs	309	„ „ Tanta Hospital.	
Brushes, floor	13	„ „ Kasr el 'Aini Hospital.	
Sofas	5	„ „ Port Said Hospital.	
Safes, meat	3	„ „ Mansoura Ophth. Hospital.	
Drums, iron	213	„ „ Tanta Ophth. Hospital.	
Windows	14	„ „ Beni Suef Ophth. Hospital.	
Disinfecting machines	6		

CARPENTERS' WORKSHOPS.

New Articles.

Poles, various	355	Cages for monkeys	6
Handles for brooms	98	Stand for amphitheatre	1
Tables	29	Ladders, wooden	3
Cupboards	10	Kiosks, gaffirs, etc.	4
Stretchers	3	Drawers, wood, Labs.	200
Boxes, small, for post parcels	988	Crutches	650
„ filters	4	Splints, wooden	31,910
Cases, wooden, small, for tubes, etc.	658	Boards, notice, etc.	48
Crates, packing, wooden	527	Trays, wooden	13
Wooden board for cart	1	Holders for curtains	10
Screens	22	„ for clothes	21
Racks, paper	4	Shelves	19
„ various	59	Windows	9
Baskets, wooden	15		

CARPENTERS' WORKSHOPS (*continued*).

Repairs.																
Ice chests	21	Seats, garden	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tables	76	Racks, paper	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Chairs	572	Electric baths	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Boards, wooden, meat	3	Racks, various	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
Brushes	17	Baskets, wooden, various	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Cupboards	25	Mallets	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Stretchers	50	Cages for bottles	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Boxes, filters	2	Ladders	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Boxes, canteen, specimen, etc.	403	Cylinders for mangling machine	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Packing cases	3,600	Boards, notice, diet, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Cases for tubes, etc.	100	Flooring, wooden, for tent	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hoes handles	7	Shelves	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Carts	21	Windows	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Screens	17								

TAILORS' WORKSHOPS.

New Articles.															
Suits, khaki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	Coats, white, doctors	...	...	...	...	...	21
Caps for Kablas, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	Aprons, mackintosh	...	...	...	...	...	54
Protectors, eye, calico (Ophthalmic)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	Sheets, mackintosh	...	...	...	...	...	4
Chevrons, arm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	551	Mosquito nets	...	...	...	...	...	16
Gallabias	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	Covers, screen, calico	...	...	...	...	...	21
Shirts for babies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	Cases, pillow	...	...	...	...	...	56
Drawers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	Covers, felt, for foot warmers	...	...	...	...	...	30

<i>Repairs.</i>															
Suits, Shawishes	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	Towels, bath	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Trousers, Shawishes	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	Sheets	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
Overcoats...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	Cases, pillow	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Gallabias	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	Blankets, woollen	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Drawers	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	Mosquito net	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shirts	...	...	...	...	...	...	81								

4.—LEGAL.

The legal enactments concerning the work of the Department which were published during 1921 are mentioned hereunder :—

Arrêté du 28 mars 1921 ajoutant à la première partie du Tableau des Maladies Infectieuses annexé à la Loi No. 15 de 1912 les maladies suivantes :—

l'Encéphalite Léthargique,
La Polio-Encéphalite Aiguë et
La Polio-Myélite Aiguë.

Arrêté du 17 avril 1921, prohibant l'importation des pinceaux à barbe provenant du Japon.

Arrêté du 25 septembre 1921, ajoutant à la Classe II, Catégorie A, des Établissements Incommodes Insalubres et Dangereux, les dépôts et établissements pour la vente du beurre naturel et des produits pouvant remplacer le beurre.

Below is given the usual table regarding prosecutions for infractions of public health legislation and the result of same.

TABLE LXXV.—LIST OF CONTRAVENTIONS AGAINST PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION DURING 1921.

NAME OF LAW, ETC.	Cairo.	Port Said.	Ismailia.	Suez.	Damietta.	Qalyubiya.	Minufiya.	Gharbiya.	Dagahliya.	Sharqiya.	Behaira.	Giza.	Faiyum.	Beni Suef.	Minya.	Asyut.	Girga.	Qena.	Assuan.	TOTAL.
<i>Vidange and depotoirs. Arrêté of November 8, 1886, modified by Arrêté of June 2, 1910</i>	529	118	1	71	2	2	—	56	191	8	2	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	985
<i>Practice of medicine and its branches. Arrêté of June 13, 1891</i>	2	—	—	1	1	1	9	13	9	17	9	4	5	5	—	3	2	2	—	83
<i>Practice of Dentistry. Law No. 14, 1920</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
<i>Vaccination. Decree of December 17, 1890, modified by Decree of August 6, 1897, and by Law No. 9, 1917 ...</i>	321	36	40	1	20	56	139	271	202	105	257	107	91	46	265	184	143	176	51	2,511
<i>Enclosure of waste lands. Arrêté of June 15, 1893 ...</i>	32	—	—	—	16	7	—	21	21	2	43	—	1	—	12	—	—	—	—	155
CEMETERIES :—																				
<i>Inhumation, exhumation, and transport of bodies abroad. Regulations of September 15, 1876, and March 26 and October 30, 1877... ..</i>	—	—	—	—	—	1	17	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	23
<i>Transfer of cemeteries. Decree of January 29, 1894</i>	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	26
<i>Enclosure of cemeteries ; unauthorized inhumation. Decree of March 12, 1898</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	11	11	10	—	1	2	—	5	—	—	—	61
PROPHYLACTIC MEASURES :—																				
<i>Permanent and exceptional measures to prevent epidemics. Arrêtés of May 11, 1895, and December 19, 1904</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	10	90	—	—	—	108
<i>Oysters and shell-fish during epidemics. Arrêté of June 16, 1912</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Cholera. Arrêté of October 17, 1895, and supplementary Arrêté of May 30, 1896</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	332	335
<i>Plague and cholera. Decree of May 27, 1899, modified by Laws No. 3 of February 16, 1911, and No. 10 of April 27, 1913</i>	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	50	—	—	48	—	—	—	—	106
<i>Disinfection of houses during epidemics. Arrêtés of May 23 and June 26, 1901</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Passenger control in case of cholera abroad. Arrêté of January 21, 1911</i>	19	—	—	2	7	—	—	1	3	2	—	41	—	—	32	125	25	1	—	258

5.—REPORT ON THE MEDICAL AND ALLIED PERMITS OFFICE.

During the year 1921, permits to practise their professions in Egypt were issued to :—

- 197 Doctors.
- 32 Pharmacists.
- 10 Assistant pharmacists.
- 9 Veterinary Surgeons.
- 33 Midwives.
- 6 Dentists (with registrable qualifications).
- 40 Dentists (without registrable qualifications, but who satisfied the provisions of Article 15 of Law No. 14 of 1920).

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Table LXXVI gives in detail the numbers of permits issued in 1921, the nationalities of the persons authorized, and the figures for 1920 for purposes of comparison :—

TABLE LXXVI.—AUTHORIZATIONS TO PRACTISE THE MEDICAL AND ALLIED PROFESSIONS IN 1920-1921, SHOWING THE NATIONALITY OF THE LICENCEES.

PROFESSION.	NATIONALITY.																	
	Egyptians.		British.		French.		Italians.		Amer cans.		Ottomans.		Greeks.		Others.*		TOTAL.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Doctors	118	69	25	15	7	1	4	6	1	3	28	27	5	10	9	11	197	142
Pharmaceutical :—																		
Pharmacists	17	18	1	3	2	1	1	1	—	1	7	10	3	7	1	1	32	42
Assistant pharmacists	9	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	5
Veterinary surgeons ...	7	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	9	4
Midwives	19	11	7	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	2	1	2	—	33	19
Dental :—																		
Dentists (Diplomated) ...	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	11	—	—	3	2	6	17
† „	36	122	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	13	—	—	4	5	40	147
TOTALS	207	230	34	23	11	3	6	13	1	4	39	65	10	18	19	20	327	376

Table LXXVII shows in detail the place of origin of the various qualifications held by the persons authorized :—

TABLE LXXVII.—SHOWING THE PLACE OF ORIGIN OF THE VARIOUS QUALIFICATIONS HELD BY PERSONS AUTHORIZED IN 1921.

PLACE.	Doctors.	Pharmacists.	Assistant Pharmacists.	Dentists.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Midwives.
Egyptian School of Medicine...	65	12	9	—	7	19
Great Britain	48	2	1	—	—	7
France... ..	11	1	—	—	1	—
Italy	3	1	—	—	—	1
Constantinople	14	4	—	1	1	2
Syria	31	8	—	1	—	—
Greece... ..	6	1	—	—	—	1
America	3	1	—	1	—	—
Russia... ..	2	—	—	3	—	—
Switzerland	9	2	—	—	—	—
Belgium	1	—	—	—	—	1
Germany	3	—	—	—	—	1
Austria	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	197	32	10	6 40 ‡	9	33
				46		

* Includes Belgians, Roumanians, Bulgarians, Swiss, Russians, Austrians, Germans.

† Dentists without registrable qualifications, but who satisfied the provisions of Art. 15 of Law No. 14 of 1920.

‡ 40 Dentists without registrable qualifications, but who satisfied the provisions of Art. 15 of Law No. 14 of 1920.

The number of permits issued to doctors, *i.e.* 197, shows a considerable increase over the total of 142 issued in 1920, and is, in fact, by far the largest number of doctors ever authorized to practise their profession in Egypt in any one year. The total of 197 comprises 118 Egyptians and seventy-nine of other nationalities. Of the 118 Egyptians, sixty-five were in possession of the Qasr el ‘Aini (Cairo) Medical Diploma; the remaining fifty-three held the following qualifications :—

- 27 from Great Britain.
- 4 „ France.
- 1 „ Italy.
- 6 „ Switzerland.
- 1 „ America.
- 9 „ Beyrout (Syria).
- 2 „ Constantinople.
- 3 „ Germany.

During the year, the Official Lists of Doctors, Veterinary Surgeons, Dentists, Midwives, Pharmacists and Assistant Pharmacists, were thoroughly revised with a view to the publication of an up-to-date edition complete to December 31, 1921. The system hitherto adopted in these Lists of publishing in the “ address ” column the name of the town only in which licencees resided had proved insufficient, and it was decided to make an effort to insert in the new edition the full address of every person whose name appears therein. Use was made of various forms of publicity in order to make this decision as widely known as possible. Announcements were inserted in the *Journal Officiel*, the local press (both lay and medical), circular letters were sent to all administrations employing professional staff, and to consuls. A very considerable and gratifying measure of success was attained. In the case of doctors, veterinary surgeons, dentists and midwives, the legal powers were found to be sufficient to enable the Administration to omit from the printed lists the name of any member of the above profession who did not furnish an address. In the case of pharmacists and assistant pharmacists, the same power does not exist, with the result that a number of persons authorized to practise these two professions, whose whereabouts are unknown, have had to be left in the lists for the present.

The following table shows the numbers of the various professions comprised in it as made up to December 31, 1921 :—

TABLE LXXVIII.

PROFESSIONS.	Egyptian Diplomas.	Foreign Diplomas.	Total on December 31, 1921.
Doctors	419	730	1,149
Veterinary surgeons	80	15	95
Dentists	—	106	284*
Midwives	99	53	152
Pharmacists	183	766	949
Assistant pharmacists	289	9	298

It would appear from this table that the six professions in question can hardly be described as overcrowded in this country, when it is considered that the population of Egypt, as recorded by the Census of 1917, is 12,718,255.

In the case of doctors, for example, the above figures give a ratio for the whole country of one doctor to 11,156 inhabitants. It must be borne in mind, however, that an appreciable number of the doctors included in the total of 1,149 whose names appear in the lists hold official positions which permit of no private practice being done, so that the ratio of persons per doctor is in fact actually greater than the figure given above.

* This figure includes 178 persons without registrable qualifications, but who satisfied the provisions of Art. 15 of Law No. 14 of 1920.

The following table shows the number of doctors in six of the principal towns, with the population and ratio :—

TABLE LXXIX.

TOWN.	Number of Doctors.	Population according to Census of 1917.	Ratio of population to each Doctor.
Cairo and suburbs	498	790,939	1,588
Alexandria	219	444,617	1,574
Port Said	28	70,873	2,531
Suez... ..	17	30,996	1,823
Tanta	38	74,195	1,979
Asyût	16	51,431	3,214

It is to be remarked that the ratios of Cairo and Alexandria are almost exactly the same.

In revising the "Official Lists," numerous cases were found of persons practising under names totally different from those registered in the Department and borne on the permits issued to them. Nearly all the persons concerned were graduates of the Turkish Imperial Faculty of Medicine, according to whose system of nomenclature only the graduate's baptismal name and his father's baptismal name are written on the diploma, no family name or surname being mentioned. This system is apparently based upon the usual custom in Mohammedan countries. Hitherto in Egypt, permits to practise have been issued in the name borne on the diploma. Discrepancies have therefore subsequently resulted between the name written on the permit and the name under which the practitioner was working in the case of those practitioners who prefer to make use of their family name. It is clearly undesirable that a person should practise his profession under a name different from that appearing on his permit and in the Official Lists, so that whenever a case of this description came to light, the person concerned was invited to produce evidence of his right to use the name in question, and when this was done the necessary correction of the permit and other records was made.

During the year, a non-Egyptian doctor was deported for abusing his privileged position to facilitate traffic in cocaine.

During 1921, the last batch of permits, forty in number, were issued to those dental practitioners who, having no registrable qualifications, were allowed to sit for the technical examination held in July, August and September 1920 in accordance with Article 15 of Law No. 14 of 1920. The delay in the issue of these permits was due to the fact that in every case some point arose which required verification and adjustment before finally granting the authorization. The total number of licences issued under Article 15, above referred to, is 178.

